

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 247.] NOVEMBER 1, 1813. [4 of Vol. 36.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REPORT of SEARCHES for ORIGINAL RECORDS and MANUSCRIPT COPIES of CHARTERS and STATUTES preserved in the UNIVERSITIES, CATHEDRALS, and other public REPOSITORIES in ENGLAND, made by the RECORD COMMISSION.

THE searches of the sub-commissioners, for originals, records, and manuscript-copies of charters and statutes, were made at the following places, viz.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Winchester. | 10. York. |
| 2. Salisbury. | 11. Lincoln. |
| 3. Wells. | 12. Cambridge. |
| 4. Gloucester. | 13. Ely. |
| 5. Hereford. | 14. Peterborough. |
| 6. Worcester. | 15. Norwich. |
| 7. Lichfield. | 16. Oxford. |
| 8. Carlisle. | 17. Rochester. |
| 9. Durham. | 18. Canterbury. |

1. Winchester.—Searches were made, as well at the College as the Cathedral, but no originals, records, or manuscripts, were found.

2. Salisbury.—No originals, records, or manuscript transcripts of statutes, were found in the cathedral at this place. Of the original charter of King John, referred to by Tyrrell and Burnett as existing, (see Blackstone's Charters, 8vo. p. xxviii. xxxiv.) no trace or memory is now preserved here.

3. Wells.—Among several manuscript-instruments preserved in the Cathedral (which are numerous and well kept, and relate chiefly to the Chapter), was discovered an exemplification or transmiss of the *Sententia Excommunicationis in Transgressores Cartarum*, A.D. 1253, 37 Henry III. with the labels, and some fragments of the seals of the archbishop and bishops by whom it passed. In the return to the Committee of the House of Commons on the Public Records in 1800 (see *Reports from the Committee*, p. 341.) this is incorrectly mentioned as "A Confirmation of Magna Carta, A.D. 1263."—Blackstone does not advert to any original or exemplification of this sentence,
MONTHLY MAG. No. 247.

as known by him to be in existence; but states, (see his edition of the Charters, 8vo. pa. lxxxii.) that "many copies of it are extant in Matthew Paris, &c. and most of the ancient manuscript collections of statutes in public libraries no two of which in all points agree." The copy in his edition is given from what he considered as the most authentic extant, the coeval entry in the Red Book of the Exchequer at Westminster, "which yet (he adds) is not without its inaccuracies."—One material variation occurs between this exemplification and other copies. Among the witnesses J. Comitibus War is written J. Comitibus Warwyk; all translations have interpreted the abbreviation as John Earl of Warren. There is also preserved here an exemplification of the statute, which is printed by Hawkins, Cay, and subsequent editors, as a statute of 3 Edw. II. *Super prisio bonorum Cleri*. This exemplification confirms the date given to the instrument in the oldest printed editions, viz. 24th November, in the 10th year of Edw. II. and explains the teste in the entry on the Tower Roll, "*Teste Rege ut supra*."—An exemplification of the statute, 15 Edw. III. st. 1, preserved here, is incorrectly stated in the return (*Rep. Rec.* p. 341.) as a confirmation of Magna Carta, 1 Edw. III. This exemplification agrees in some instances with the Statute Roll, and in others with the Parliament Roll, where they differ from each other.

4. Gloucester.—The manuscript volume (noticed as No. 1, in the return from the dean and chapter of Gloucester to the Record Committee, *Rep. Rec.* p. 335.) contains two registers, with titles of the contents prefixed to each; the first of these registers is intitled, "*Registrum de donaconib; & confirmaconib; diversoz Regum Anglie & Comitū, de cartis collectis anno dni millesimo ccc^{mo} nonagesimo septimo p Dñm Walterum Froucestre, Abbatem Scī Peti Gloucestrie*."—This register consists of lxiiij folios, and contains entries of the following instruments;

instruments; but none of the originals are now remaining in the archives of the Cathedral.

Fo. xxvij. & seq; No. 80 and 81.—Confirmation of Magna Carta and Carta de Foresta, 12 Oct. 25 Edw. I. as on the Statute Roll.

Fo. xxxij. : No. 82.—Magna Carta 1 (or 2) Henry III. very similar to that given by Blackstone from the original in the Bodleian, and like that without a date.

Fo. xxxv. ; No. 83.—Magna Carta Johannis.

Fo. xlv. ; No. 91.—Statute of Marlborough.

The other of these registers is intituled "Registrum ptinens ad ecclesias Sc'i Pet'i Gloucestrie & ad eas cap'ellas cu' eas Rectoris, Vicaris, pensionibz, portuibus, litibz, & suis [sententiis] p' Du'm W. Froucestre Abbat' a'o do' m'o cccclxxxij." This consists of lxxxvij folios, but does not contain any article applying to the purposes of the Record Commission.

5. *Hereford*.—6. *Worcester*.—7. *Lichfield*.—8. *Carlisle*.—No originals, records, or manuscripts of statutes or charters, have been discovered in the Cathedrals at either of these places.—At Hereford the manuscripts are very numerous and well preserved, but not well arranged. A further search when they are better arranged may be desirable.—At Worcester is a manuscript volume of little value, containing a very incorrect transcript of the Magna Carta of Hen. III. and other old statutes.—At Lichfield, in a manuscript catalogue, intituled, "Tabula omnium Instrumentorum & Archivorum in hoc Registro remanentium," appears the following entry, "Excommunicatio Violatorum Ecclesie Libertatum, 1253." This must mean the Sententia lata, 37 Henry III. but the instrument is not now to be found. It was probably of the same nature and authenticity as that discovered at Wells; and this affords evidence that the sentence was transmitted to the several Cathedrals in the kingdom. The catalogue above mentioned is a complete alphabetical list or calendar of all the endowments of the several churches in the diocese, and of other deeds and instruments relating to ecclesiastical matters.—The ancient manuscript chartulary of the abbey of Wetherall, at Carlisle, (see *Rep. Rec.* p. 343.) does not contain any entries of public charters or statutes.

9. *Durham*.—Many original charters

are preserved in the archives of the dean and chapter of this cathedral. An index intituled, "Repertorium Magnum Ecclesie Cathedralis Dunelm Papalium, Regalium, Archi-Ep'aliu, Pontificalium, & Specialium; Fac' circa annum 1456, Ro' Ne-vile Ep'o, Joh'e Burnby Prior," refers very accurately to the different boxes or drawers in which the charters are kept; each box or drawer being divided into two or more compartments, and the instruments contained in each compartment being regularly numbered. It also refers (but not with perfect accuracy) to the entries of these charters in three ledger books, lettered Cart^m I. Cart^m II. and Cart^m III. This Repertorium referred to the following instruments, as being in the second of the boxes containing the royal charters, and in the first and second compartments or divisions:

Prima Sc'de Regalium:

Carte Henrici Tertii Reg' Anglie:
Libertas totius regni—2^a. Carta
ejusdem totius regni. C. 211.
Cart. 1. 194. B.1.

This is the Magna Carta 9 Henry III. which was collated for Blackstone with the copy printed by him from the charter of this date in possession of Mr. Talbot. It has the great seal appendant.—Notwithstanding the accident which happened to this charter, (see Blackstone's Charters, pa. lxxi. note r.) it is perfectly legible, except in the instance of a few words, which can be supplied from the ledger book of the Chapter, Cart^m I.

Magna Carta—3^a. Copia Magne
Carte ejusdem s3 diversa fia. C.
209. Cart. III. 209. C. I.

This is the charter, 12 Nov. 1 Henry III. printed by Blackstone. (The seals are lost.)

Carta gen'al' de Forestis—4^a. Car-
ta generalis totius regni & p'mo
de Forest'.
Signata sigill' legat' & W.
Comit'. C. III. 211. D.1.

This is the earliest Carta de Foresta, granted in the 2d year of Henry III.; of which Blackstone supposes (Introduction to his Charters, p. lxx.) "that the original, and all authentic records of it are at present lost." On an arrangement of the charters at Durham, about sixty years since, it was not found in its proper drawer, and it has ever since been considered as lost. But on a diligent search now made, it was found in a box in a closet in the chapter room, among several deeds relating to the possessions of the chapter. The seal of the legate is remaining.

maining more perfect than that to the Magna Carta of this year in the Bodleian: but of the Earl of Pembroke's seal only the label remains.

The latter part of this charter is mutilated by time or accident, but the deficiencies can be supplied from entries in the Book X. of the Exchequer at Westminster, and also from the entries in the Liber Niger of Christ Church, Dublin, and the Domesday Book in York Cathedral. The discovery of this charter seems material to the completion of Blackstone's History of the Charters. It is remarkable that the clause inserted in Lord Lyttleton's Roll (see Blackstone's Charters, pa. lxxiv. note w, and p. lxxviii. note z.) appears in this Charter.

Carta de Forestis—5^a. Carta ejusdem generalis totius regni de Forestis, C. 211. E. 1.

This is the Carta de Foresta, 9 H. III. printed by Blackstone. (It has the great seal appendant.)

Scda Scde Regalium :

Carte Edwardi pimi Regis Anglie:

1^a. Carta Edwardi Primi Regis de Magna Carta, & scribitur in Gallico, de lib^{er}tatib^{us} Archiep^{iscop}is, Ep^{iscop}is, Abbatib^{us}, & Baronib^{us} cōcess^{is} ab Edwardo Rege nobili filio Hērici 2^{ci}. A. 1. Magna Carta in Gallico.

This is a copy or exemplification under the great seal (which remains appendant) of the whole of the stat. 28 Edw. I. usually called "Articuli super Cartas." Blackstone has not noticed this.

2^a. Carta ejusd^{em}; & est eadem cū p^{re}ore, s^{ed} ista est in Latinis, de lib^{er}tatib^{us} cōcessis Archiep^{iscop}is, Ep^{iscop}is, Comitib^{us}, Baronib^{us}, Abbatib^{us}, P^{ro}curib^{us}, ab Edw^{ard}o nobili filio Reg^{is} Hen. III. C. 219. B. 1. Magna Carta in Latinis.

This is an exemplification under the great seal (which remains appendant) of the Inspeximus and Confirmation of the Magna Carta, 28 Mar. 28 Edw. I. Blackstone has not noticed this.

3^a. Confirmac^{io} ejusdem sup^{er} Cartā Hērici 2^{ci} de Forest. C. 220. H. I. Carta de Forestis.

This is the exemplification under the great seal (remaining appendant) of the Inspeximus and Confirmation of the Carta de Foresta, 28 March, 28 Edw. I. collated for Blackstone, with the original of the Carta de Foresta, 9 Hen. III.

Such of the foregoing charters as were printed by Blackstone, (or cited by him)

were not examined by himself. They were printed by him in words at length, although the original charters are full of contractions; some inaccuracies and imperfections were therefore unavoidable.

10. York.—An ancient ledger or chartulary is preserved in the Cathedral here (written apparently about the time of Edw. III. or Richard II.) and is called Domesday Book. It is not noticed in the return to the Record Committee; (see *Rep. Rec.* p. 332.) It contains entries of charters and grants relating to the possessions of the Cathedral. The only articles of a public nature which appear in it are the following:

Fo. 11. Magna Carta, 12 November, 1 Hen. III.

Fo. 13. Magna Carta 1 (or 2) Hen. III. not dated.

Fo. 15. Carta Regis Henrici de Foresta 1 (or 2) Henry III. not dated.

11. Lincoln.—An original charter of King John is preserved in the archives of the dean and chapter of this Cathedral, as stated in the return to the Record Committee. (*Rep. Rec.* p. 337.)

This charter, from the repository in which it has so long remained, and other circumstances, appears deserving to be considered in a superior light to either of those preserved in the British Museum. From cotemporary indorsements of the word Lincolnia on two folds of the charter, it may be presumed to be the exemplification transmitted to Lincoln by the hands of Hugh, the then bishop, who is one of the bishops named in the introductory clause. This charter is very fairly written, and it is observable that some words and sentences, which in both the charters preserved in the British Museum are inserted by way of notes for amendment at the bottom, are here fairly inserted in the body of the charter.

In the library are several manuscript volumes, one of which contains a collection of the charters, and some old statutes of no importance. Unfortunately all these manuscript volumes have been mutilated by cutting out the illuminated letters.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the notice you have given of Patents, in the Magazine for September, you appear to have mistaken the principle of that for a new method of manufacturing sheaths, scabbards, &c. in

supposing it to be the making them of iron, or other metal. This is indeed a mode which has been long practised, but found very defective, on account of the tendency of metal to corrode, when exposed to the sea air, or to a damp atmosphere; to remedy which inconvenience, and to fabricate scabbards of a more durable kind than those made of leather, I have combined the strength of iron, copper, or other metal, with a peculiar covering, which completely defends it from rust or corrosion, and gives to the surface an appearance far superior to that of leather sheaths; at the same time it is so impervious to wet, and so secure from the effects of heat, as to remain the same in any climate; whilst those of leather become rotten when exposed to the sun, and nearly useless when wet by a few hours rain, and, by adhering to the weapon, prevent its being drawn, without great trouble. The prevention of this is an advantage which must be at once acknowledged, even if the superior end of durability were not obtained, which it is, in the proportion of at least six to one, in a scabbard of the same, or inferior price.

You have only given a part of the specification; it describes the covering of the metal with leather, cloth, or other substance, capable of receiving a coating of paint, varnish, or oil, and being saturated with them, or with spirits, to prevent its being affected by the weather, and to give a proper colour and polish to the surface.

From the first experiments the scabbards have been gradually improved in the manufacturing till they have attained a degree of perfection which defies all competition, and which, upon a fair trial, will, I doubt not, ensure a general adoption of them.

FRANCIS DEAKIN.

Deritend Mills, near Birmingham,
Sept. 13, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE communications of your correspondents, the first in your Number 244, for August, and the other G. S. in Number 246 for this month, respecting the causes of the blight in apple-trees, call from me the following observations.

Having often noticed the sudden change in the appearance of apple-trees when the blossom was expanding, and an al-

most perfect blight soon after, I paid some attention to the rise and progress of the destructive insect which causes the disease, and find the larva which had been deposited in the buds of the trees the preceding autumn, are hatched at the time when the blossoms begin to expand. The caterpillar, which is a brownish colour, with black head and feet, while arriving at maturity, lives upon the stamina, &c. of the flowers, and when attained its full growth, makes its way to the middle of the bud, perforates the stem, and there forms itself a safe retreat in the centre, where it passes into the pupa state, and about the month of August undergoes its transformation into the fly, when it issues forth to propagate a new generation; (perhaps in more southern counties its changes may be rather earlier.) I suppose this insect to be of the hymenoptera order of Lin. and most likely the cynips genera. The most effectual mode to lessen its propagation would, I conceive, be to cut off the buds and commit them to the fire, when they are observed to wither, which is soon the case after the period of the grub retiring to its cell, as it generally destroys the pith of the stem. I have taken the buds in this state, and invariably find the crysalis about the centre; this year, some which I kept in a box, have come to the imago state, and I have found the same species hovering upon the apple-trees in August, and beginning of September. F. C. RHODES.

Leeds, Oct. 9, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I ATTENDED some time ago, in my professional capacity as physician, a person labouring under diseased liver and dropsy, whose urine, while unusually thick and turbid, much abounded with bile.

On coming into the sick chamber one morning, the nurse, with tokens of much surprise, exclaimed, that a most extraordinary circumstance had happened! When pointing to the urine, there appeared floating on its surface a number of bodies of different magnitudes, which had the appearance of light-brown coloured, dark-spotted, small birds-eggs.

I carefully took one, about three-fourths of an inch in length, and relatively proportioned, into the palm of my hand, and looked attentively at it, for some time. On a slight pressure, it shivered into

into small thin pieces, devoid of apparent contents.

This is a phenomenon, that doubtless must have been noticed by others, but which I never saw before, though I have been more or less extensively engaged in the practice of medicine for a long period.

It would seem easily accounted for, by conceiving air-bubbles to have formed on the surface of the urine, and to have obtained the shape of eggs, by being encrusted with phosphate of lime, or the composition productive of egg-shells, and which doubtless abounded in the fluid.

These bodies, which, in external appearance, perfectly resembled birds-eggs, shew, that there is a natural determination in the component parts of the species of testaceous matter, of which both are constituted, whether as enveloping air or still more solid materials, under particular circumstances, to assume the egg-like form.

I mention the facts as they occurred to me; and as they seem to lead to conclusions, in regard to the shape and exterior formation of eggs, not generally admitted, I could wish you to let them have a place in your valuable Journal.

Wolverhampton, G. H. TOULMIN.
Sept. 7, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEVERAL years ago you admitted into your valuable Miscellany, some cursory remarks made by me in the course of journeys along the coast between Bayonne, in France, and St. Sebastian, in Spain, and across the Pyrenees, by different tracks, between Bayonne and Pampelona. [See *Monthly Magazine*, vol. xvii. p. 535; and vol. xviii. pp. 10, 110, 209, and 389.]

Little did I imagine when I performed those delightful journeys, nor even when I wrote the published accounts of them, that the tracts there described were, within a few years, to become the theatre of fierce contest between two adjoining nations, united by the apparently firmest political bonds. To have announced that, within a few years, the British flag would, in close union with those of Spain and Portugal, and especially at the command of a British chief of that union, be displayed on the summits of the Pyrenees, against the invading hosts of France, would have appeared, and with reason, the result of insanity rather than of superior sagacity. In my former observations

on those parts of France and Spain, military operations were certainly not in my contemplation: nevertheless it does not appear that, on that head, much additional information, in a general way, can be given.

St. Sebastian, although situated immediately on the sea, is still completely covered from assault on that side, by the high round insulated hill on which stands the castle. Built on the low sandy neck connecting that hill with the continent, the town is defended on the west and the east, by inlets of the sea, and the land front looking south is covered by regular modern fortifications. Such besides are the elevation of the castle impending over the town, and the confined breadth of St. Sebastian, that it is, or at least may be, fully protected by the castle. The defences of the land front would certainly not be neglected by the French, until the allies appeared before the place: and that their acknowledged skill in fortification had been well employed, we have lately had but too good reason to believe. It is not by land only that St. Sebastian is strong: it is still stronger on the sea, not only from the cover of the hill on which the castle is erected, but because the depth of the water is such, that large boats with ammunition, stores, and provisions, may, in the night time, run along the shore, close under the steep lofty cliffs, where no blockading shipping can venture to approach. The long rolling waves continually setting in from the Atlantic into the angle of the bay of Biscay, formed by the north coast of Spain, and the west coast of France, compel shipping to preserve a considerable distance from the land. This is necessary at all times, but particularly at the present moment, when the ports of France are shut against us. *Port Passage*, it is true, lies but a few miles to the eastward of St. Sebastian; but, as was formerly observed, "only a small number of vessels can be accommodated in that harbour, and great care is requisite in going in and out, in order to keep clear of other vessels at anchor, as well as of the rocky shores which spring up suddenly from the water's edge to a great height, on both sides."

From these circumstances it has become necessary, as we have lately been told in the public papers, for our squadron off St. Sebastian to provide armed vessels of a small construction, to go close to the land and intercept the supplies

plies carried along by the French to their garrison in the place.

The only track by which an army accompanied, as in modern times, by cumbersome trains of artillery and ammunition, of baggage and provisions, can attempt to enter France, at the western extremity of the Pyrenees, is along the narrow course of plain country, bounded by the mountains on the south, and the sea on the north. But this plain is still more contracted in fact than it appears to be on the map, by a range of hills of moderate height which line the shore. At the eastern root of this range, lie the town and fortress of *Fontarabia*, commanding the entrance of the *Bidassoa*, the common boundary of Spain and France, opposed on the French bank by the fortress of *Andaye*. The *Bidassoa*, it is true, is not a large river, but it pours down rapidly from the winding vallies of the Pyrenees; and soon after it appears on the plain at their base, it meets with the tide: to carry an army across that river, if the French are not wanting to themselves, must therefore be a very hazardous enterprise. Nor will it be easy for troops from the Spanish side to create a diversion, by sending parties over the *Bidassoa* higher up among the mountains. The only access through the mountains in that quarter, is by steep, narrow, difficult, bridle paths, practised by the mule alone: even the frequented roads between Pamplona and Bayonne, by the *Val de Bastan*, or by *St. Jean Pied-de-port*, are only of that description. Of these routes, the former, leading over by the *Puerto* or *Pass of Maya*, will be remembered by our gallant countrymen, as the scene of their exertions against a much superior force.

From the passage of the *Bidassoa* to Bayonne, the country is generally plain, and even level, when viewed with relation to the Pyrenees, springing up instantaneously along the southern boundary. Great part of this track consists of low sandy hillocks, covered with heath and shrubs, but interspersed with many inclosures and other cultivated spots, particularly about *S. Jean de Luz*, lying about nine miles east from the *Bidassoa*, and sixteen south-west from Bayonne. *S. Jean* is quite an open straggling town, at the bottom of a bay; but the little river *Nivelle*, which flows through it from the Pyrenees, in a marshy bed, might occasion some retardment to troops.

Bayonne may be considered as the frontier town of France, in that quarter;

and the possession of it would be equally difficult and important to obtain. The most elevated part of the Pyrenean chain of mountains, is distant about one hundred miles from the angle of the bay of Biscay: one summit there, *Mont Perdu*, rises to the height of near two English miles above the sea. From this elevated tract of mountains proceed the waters forming the *Garonne*, running north; those of the *Cinca*, running south to the *Ebro*; and those of the *Adour*, which, after a long circuitous route to the westward, falls into the Atlantic below Bayonne. This town is properly situated on the south bank of the *Adour*, being divided into two portions by the *Nive*, proceeding northward from the Pyrenees.

Both portions of Bayonne have been fortified at different times; and while Spain and France stood unconnected, the fortifications became of importance. The western portion of Bayonne was further strengthened by an ancient castle within the fortifications; but the strength of the place, considered as a frontier against Spain, consisted chiefly in the modern citadel, constructed on an eminence on the opposite, or north bank of the *Adour*, fronting the influx of the *Nive*. This fortress (called with an adjoining suburb *Saint Esprit*) completely commands the town below it, although on the other side of the river; so that, without the possession of the citadel, no enemy could live in Bayonne. The *Adour* forming the harbour of Bayonne, in the heart of the town, is both broad and deep, where frigates ride afloat at all times: it is however only in very favourable circumstances, that they can pass over the bar at the mouth of the river. The bridges across the *Adour*, for the convenience of the town, are of timber, and may be easily destroyed: the *Gave*, and some other collateral streams, falling into the *Adour* from the mountains, are besides so considerable and so impetuous, that were the bridges of Bayonne destroyed, an army would find it very difficult indeed to pass over into the great plains of Gascony, on the north.

Positions might doubtless be found on the south-east, the south, or the south-west parts of Bayonne, from which the town might be bombarded, and even perhaps breached: but, as was before said, the citadel on the height on the north bank of the river and harbour, so completely commands the town, that such operations would afford but little aid in the main object of obtaining a secure passage

passage across the Adour. Nor ought we to suppose that any positions, from which a town of such importance may be assailable, will be left unoccupied by the people of the country. One object indeed might perhaps be obtained, by an attack lower down the river, on the west of the town, namely, the destruction of the shipping; for Bayonne has long been a station for privateers and other cruisers, by which the navigation of the enemies of France has greatly suffered.

No contrast of countries can be more striking, more absolute, than that between the mountainous regions of the north of Spain, and the far spreading plains of the south of France. If from the mouth of the Bidassoa as a centre, with a radius of one hundred and fifty English miles, a quadrant be described from the mouth of the Garonne on the north, to the position of Toulouse on the same river to the east, it will comprehend a tract of plain country of very uncommon flatness and extent. The country stretching north along the shore of the bay of Biscay, consists in general of sandy heaths, interspersed with a few cultivated spots and low pine woods. The coast formerly contained a few openings, into which vessels of moderate size might retire: but these are now nearly choked up with sand, and are every day becoming less and less serviceable. In every other direction, from the centre to the arch of the quadrant, no eminence deserving notice is to be found. Even the road to Toulouse, running eastward along the northern spurs of the Pyrenees, passes over no heights (for the positions of *Pau* and *Auch* are of no importance) exceeding those in the eastern provinces of England.

The northern slopes and vallies of the Pyrenees, yield excellent pasture and vast stores of wood; the plains, abstracting from a narrow region parallel to the coast, are extremely fertile in every necessary of life. That wide extended portion of France is abundantly productive, and proportionably well peopled. The towns in the interior, and particularly *Bordeaux* and *Toulouse*, on the borders, are inhabited by a lively enterprising race of men. The country contains no fortress, excepting *Bayonne*; no important pass or defile which must be defended: an invader would therefore find it difficult to compel its defenders to come to a general action; and unless he possessed a very commanding force indeed, he might be reduced, after a long stay, and

much loss, at last to abandon the enterprise.

Such, in a general way, is the nature of the country, opening up to the eye of the traveller, or the commander, who enters France from Spain, by the western extremity of the Pyrenees at *Bayonne*. The other great line of communication between the two countries, leads across the eastern extremity of the same mountainous range, where it projects a lofty rugged promontory into the Mediterranean. This is almost the only circumstance in which these important points of communication resemble each other, for in other respects they are very dissimilar.

In approaching the French frontier, by the route to *Bayonne*, you surmount the highest ridge of the mountains without hazard, and proceed down a populous cultivated vale, and over a productive plain, for forty miles before you come to the limits of Spain. There you have before you an open country, intersected by a river of moderate size, where preparations to resist your passage must be public and manifest, and where you may adopt such measures as may, in a great measure, have been previously concerted.

On the other hand, in proceeding from Spain to France by the eastern pass, you arrive by a gradual easy ascent through low hills, at the foot of the only ridge of the mountains in that quarter, and that of no great elevation. Here however difficulties begin. The limit between the two countries runs along the summit of this single ridge; consequently, until you gain that position, you can neither discover the preparations made to withstand your progress, nor form any connected plan for removing opposition to your schemes. But when to this difficulty, common to the advance of a hostile force from either side of the Pyrenees, it is added, that the French have long established themselves in fortresses of great natural strength, commanding, by their view and their vicinity, all approaches to the pass, the difficulties to be encountered by an enemy from the Spanish side, will appear almost insurmountable. If therefore the Spaniards possess an advantage over the French, in an invasion of their territory, by the west end of the Pyrenees, that advantage is much more than counterbalanced by the position of their northern neighbours, at the opposite extremity of the range.

Nor is this all: for the communication between the two great passes over the mountains

mountains is much more direct and practicable along their northern, than along their southern slopes. The low country of France comes very close under the great central bounding ridges of the Pyrenees; while that of Spain is removed to a great distance, by collateral branches of the mountains, running southward almost to the brink of the Ebro. The communication between the two extremities of the Pyrenees, on the Spanish side, would form a bow much bent, while that on the French side would be only the chord. If however to this advantage on the part of the French, we add the state of the roads, the general cultivation and population of the countries to be traversed, they will be readily allowed to possess a great superiority over their southern neighbours.

The distance from the Bidassoa, at Fontarabia, along the low country of France to Perpignan, and the eastern pass over the Pyrenees, is about three hundred English miles, all good post or country road, leading through considerable towns and populous villages, and a fertile country, furnishing abundantly the means of maintaining and transporting an army, without resorting to measures of a nature to be justified by imperious necessity alone. Very different is the case on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees. The only tract by which an army, with artillery and carriages of any sort, can march away from the left bank of the Bidassoa, to gain the accessible country on the south of the Pyrenees, in order to proceed for the eastern pass over those mountains, is the celebrated route of Tolosa and Vittoria. The general direction of this route, bearing more to the west than to the south, although leading away from the intended course, is nevertheless the only one practicable for carriages. From the Bidassoa, at the ferry of Irun, the road runs along the low country to Ernani, opposite to St. Sebastian, where, bending more southwardly, it enters the valley of the river Orio. Ascending that and other vallies, it at last attains the highest point of the mountains, separating the waters of the Atlantic from those of the Mediterranean, about eighteen miles north-east from Vittoria, seated in a bottom on the Zadorra, a stream memorable for a late signal but inexplicable discomfiture of an unprincipled French invader on its banks.

At Vittoria, the route from south-west bends suddenly round to east for Pam-

plona, leading over the low lateral ridge of *Salvatierra*, and thence down the valley of the *Araquil*, which falls into the *Arga*, six miles below Pamplona. At this place begins the great road for the interior of Spain, running south to the ferry over the *Ebro* on the way to Madrid, formerly described, (vol. xviii. page 391.) or to the bridge of *Tudela*, on the way to Saragossa, and the east coast of Spain. From Saragossa the route again proceeds eastward by *Lerida* to *Barcelona*, and thence north-east by *Girona* and *Figuera*s, to the pass over the Pyrenees leading to Perpignan. The whole length of this circuitous route, from the western to the eastern entrance into France, is not less than five hundred and thirty English miles, while that between the same points on the north of the Pyrenees, is only about three hundred. Of the tract through Spain, the greatest portion consists of well-made roads, traversing countries in many parts fertile and populous: but these advantages are less equably distributed on the south, than on the north of the Pyrenees.

The tract here pointed out from Vittoria to Barcelona, is the only course practicable for carriages. A more direct route may certainly be followed from Pamplona, east-south-east across the roots of the Pyrenees, by *Sanguesa*, (vol. xviii. page 390.) *Jaca*, *Huesca*, *Balbastro*, to fall into the former route at *Lerida*. But this course, practicable only by mules, would be totally unfit for the conveyance and the maintenance of any considerable body of men.

JOHN DOUGALL.

London, Sept. 4, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE biographical notice of the late Granville Sharp, esq. contained in your last number, states him to have been the first President of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It is true that he presided at the public meeting at which that institution was formed; but he presided merely as chairman for the day. The society continued without a president from the 7th of March, 1804, (the day of its establishment) for a few weeks, when the office was tendered to the Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth, who has ever since discharged its duties with a zeal and ability most creditable to himself, and most advantageous to the cause.

INDAGATOR.

Sept. 15, 1813.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INQUIRY RELATIVE TO LARGE and SMALL FARMS.

(Concluded from page 118.)

"Ye friends to truth, ye statesmen who survey
The rich man's joys increase, the poor's decay,
'Tis yours to judge how wide the limits stand
Between a splendid and a happy land.
Proud swells the tide with loads of freighted ore,
And SHOUTING FOLLY hails them from her
shore;

Hoards, e'en beyond the miser's wish abound,
And rich men flock from all the world around.
Yet count our gains! This wealth is but A

NAME,

That leaves our useful products still the same!"
Goldsmith's Deserted Village.

THE population returns made in 1811, under the authority of the British parliament, supply us with the novel facts, that Great Britain contains, in round numbers, 25 hundred thousand families; 9 of which subsist by employments connected with agriculture, 11 by trade and manufactures, and 5 without any visible or ostensible occupation.

From other sources we know that in the nearest round numbers Great Britain contains 65 millions of acres of land, of which 15 remain uncultivated, and are for the chief part incapable of cultivation.

Above 50 millions of acres of land are therefore the birth-right, and the natural inheritance, of the 25 hundred thousand families, which compose the population of the whole island.

The varied wants of society require however that all men should not be cultivators of the soil, and they distribute the population into different employments; yet it is a point of obvious justice, that every family of the community, which exerts its regular proportion of industry on any desirable labour, should enjoy, as its unalienable right, the produce of its regular proportion of the soil. Thus, in Great Britain, as the 25 hundred thousand families have for their birth-right 50 millions of acres of productive land, if the arrangements of the community were wisely and providently made, every industrious family ought to be able, as its just natural remuneration, to enjoy the produce, or an equivalent for the produce, of 20 acres of the soil.

The result of useful labour ought, in a well organized society, to be the same. Every labourer, if his product be in demand, ought to enjoy in return his equal share of the common gifts of na-

MONTHLY MAG. No. 247.

ture; but idlers ought to be in the condition of idle cultivators, whose share of soil would produce nothing unless a certain portion of labour were bestowed upon it. It is moreover to be considered, that a state of civilization indicates and requires all the varieties of labour which we actually witness in society. Whether a man work with his hands, his feet, or his head, it makes no difference in his claims to subsistence from the common stock. Whether he is a teacher of morals and religion for the benefit of the whole community—a soldier for defending it against invaders—a philosopher employed in making useful discoveries—a poet, painter, or musician, employed in adding to intellectual pleasures—a legislator engaged in framing new laws—a lawyer (under proper and necessary restraint) employed in administering them—or a statesman occupied in forming and executing plans for the public weal, he is as much entitled to the produce of his share of the soil as any labouring farmer in the community.

Again, justice demands that old age, infirmity, childhood, and many other relations and descriptions of persons, should enjoy their share of subsistence without exerting their proportion of productive labour. Nor would it be difficult to reconcile claims on society apparently the most arbitrary, made by other idle classes, to general principles of political justice.

In subordination to these practical views of society, it may be worth while to ascertain and record the subsistence which their 50 millions of acres ought to afford to the 2,500,000 families composing the population of this island. Every twenty acres are not capable of all the varieties of cultivation, yet the average of the whole kingdom will determine the just average of each lot. Suppose one part to be in potatoes, one in other vegetables and fruit, seven in wheat, &c. three in dairy produce, and the remaining eight in pasture for animal food. The best experiments determine then, that each lot will yield annually as under:

	lbs.
1 acre of Potatoes	22,700
1 — of other Vegetables	15,000
7 — of Wheat	10,000
3 — of Dairy Produce	800
8 — of Animal Food, &c.	1,500

20 lbs. 50,000
In other words, by the perpetual miracle of vegetable conversion and organic production,

production, 20 acres of land yield annually 50,000 lbs. of food adapted to the luxuries and wants of man.

Taken by THE DAY, there will be in round numbers for every family of six persons:—

Of Potatoes	- - -	60 lbs.
Of other Vegetables, &c.	- - -	40 lbs.
Of Wheat, &c.	- - -	25 lbs.
Of Butter, Cheese, &c.	- - -	2 lbs.
Of Animal Food	- - -	4 lbs.

Such is the daily feast spread by nature in this climate for the enjoyment of man! Yet according to a modern writer on police, several hundred persons are every year starved to death in London only, besides other thousands who die of diseases occasioned by the unwholesomeness or paucity of their food. Bountiful nature has done every thing for our happiness—she spreads before us abundance—she limits our powers of devouring—she renders it impracticable for the wantonness of wealth and power to consume more than degraded poverty—and yet by some unhappy mal-formation of society, by the bad effect of some laws, or by the want of provisions directed to that particular end, a considerable portion of the population are half-starved, and are constantly suffering severe privations from mere paucity of food. Something must evidently be wrong in the arrangements of that society for which nature provides so luxuriously, while certain classes of the people are cut off from her bounties, without any increased or desirable benefit to the other classes.

“Ask ye the cause why earth supplies in vain
Th’ abundant herbage and luxuriant grain;
Why, when the golden sheaves like mountains

rise,
Bending as if in homage to the skies;
Why, though unnumber’d sheep the hills be-
stow,

And herds unrivall’d in the vallies low;
Half of our unfed Britons pining stand,
As if vile outcasts on a DESERT land?
Ascend yon hill, and give thy straining eye
To view the stretching landscapes as they lie,
The level pastures, and the mountains steep,
The intermediate vales, and forests deep.
Time was, when TWICE TEN HUSBANDMEN

were fed,
And all their wholesome progeny found bread,
And a soft home, each in his modest farm,
By tillage of those LANDS; and raiment warm;
And thus from THREE-SCORE ACRES duly

draw’d,
A numerous tribe of old and young were bless’d;
And all the country gaily smil’d to see
The country’s wealth—A THRIVING PEAS-
SANTRY!

Past are these scenes, the bloomy substance

fl’d,
And pageant shadows offer’d in their stead.

See from the summit where thou stand’st, the
pride

That arrogantly grasps the prospect wide:
Behold this lofty mountain scarce commands
One TYRANT HUSBANDMAN’S half-cultur’d
lands;

Insatiate giant he, of all the plains,
At once the scourge and terror of the swains;
In deep carousal, high above his LORD,
This village DESPOT can each vice afford,
That luxury suggests to ILL-GOT WEALTH;
The bane at once of virtue and of health.
Nor solely from these deeds of darkness flow
A nation’s famine, and a people’s woe:
The wealthy speculator buys the grain
Of the small tenant, ere it leaves the plain;
Ev’n as the tender blade begins to rise,
The dealer sees it with a miser’s eyes;
Contracts for all the tillage as it grows,
For how shall penury the rich oppose?
But see, the COUNTRY BANKS; these swift

supply
The rich with wings, above the poor to fly;
Yet these alone the opulent befriend;
To foil the rich! ah, who the poor will lend?
The needy farmer, when his crop is sold,
Sad and reluctant takes the tempting gold;
No more he views the scene with fond delight;
Thick fill the ears, he sickens at the sight;
Sold are his golden hopes; no more the field,
Tho’ crown’d with sheaves, a master’s joy can
yield;

Abash’d, he takes an hireling servant’s place,
His wife and children share the deep disgrace:
Till sunk at last, and spent his scanty store,
He stoops to glean the lands he farm’d before.”

Pratt’s Cottage Pictures.

Nor are these the only observations suggested by the preceding tables. It appears that although 11 of every 20 acres were appropriated to the production of animal substances, yet those 11 acres yield to a family but 6 lbs. of animal produce per day; whereas the other 9 acres employed in raising vegetable productions would yield 125 lbs. of vegetable substances. An acre appropriated to the raising of animal food yields less than half a lb. per day; whereas potatoes yield 60 lbs. and are weight for weight as nutritive; and other vegetables 40 lbs.; and wheat $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. weight for weight, even more nutritive than animal food. Every half pound of beef and mutton saved, therefore, in a family, would be equal to 60 lbs. of potatoes, 40 lbs. of other vegetables, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of wheat.* How improvident then, as well as unnatural, are the carnivorous indulgences of man! Fifteen families of human beings might live in plenty where one subsists scantily, if, for the purpose of pampering this vice, it were not the mistaken object of modern agriculture, to FEED CATTLE INSTEAD OF MEN!

* According to the respectable authority of Mr. MIDDLETON, the 10 millions of inhabitants in England and Wales, enjoy the produce

Of the 9 agricultural families in our population, a portion only occupy farms; half being labourers in many districts, and two-thirds in others; and on the average 5 of 9 being labourers, and only 4 of 9 independent farmers.

The just and natural distribution, in order to secure the highest degree of happiness to the whole community, ought to be nearly as follows:

	Hundred Thousands.
Independent Farmers . . .	8
Labourers, &c.	6
Handicrafts, &c. &c. . . .	4
Manufacturers, &c. &c. . . .	3
Liberal Professions	1
Sailors, &c.	1
Proprietors, &c.	2
	—
	25

But in the actual distribution of the population by the returns, we have but 400,000 farmers; whereas we ought to have 800,000, if we duly consulted the advantageous employment of the people, and the permanent prosperity of the country.

Out of this consideration, however, arises a most important calculation, not produce of 40 millions of cultivated acres, or 4 acres to every man, every woman, and every child. Of these 4 acres, the produce of 2 is improvidently consumed in animal food, which he estimates at only 10 ounces per day for the two acres, though the same 2 acres in potatoes, turnips, and carrots, would yield 120 pounds of nourishing food per day; of parsnips 240 pounds; and of wheat, peas, and beans, nearly 10 pounds. He observes, that on vegetable food, every man might live well on the produce of one acre; but let him change his diet to one meal per day of animal food, and he will require the produce of *four* acres. The grazing system accords better however with the convenience and interests of engrossers of land; and the best portions of our soil will continue to be appropriated to the *feeding of cattle instead of men*, as long as 500 acres can be managed by a single shepherd, and require to be visited but once a month!—It is foreign to the purpose of this argument to comment on the waste of human food in the keeping of horses. Taxes ought to *discourage* them, and every two kept for luxury ought, as an inadequate compensation for so much waste, to pay a sufficient poor's rate to maintain a family. There are two millions of horses in England and Wales, and they consume one-fifth of the entire produce of the land, and of these above half a million are kept for mere purposes of luxury. Farmers too would perform their work with oxen, if a small tax, gradually increasing for seven years, were laid on agricultural horses.

yet touched upon by our fashionable economists, who appear in all their arguments to consider land as being of *indefinite* quantity, and as affording farms of *indefinitely large size* to an *indefinite* agricultural population! The true adage, that "*a man should cut his coat according to his cloth*," has been too trite for the sublimity of their views! Lost in the immensity of space, they have assigned to man the infinite universe itself; and it never once occurred to these soaring speculators to divide the definite number of acres contained in a country by the actual number of families, who, in the distribution of society, it is expedient should subsist on farms. They talk therefore with flippancy of farms of 1000 and 1500 acres as things of course, never doubting that every man in the country might have a farm of that size if he desired it; and treating it as a question of mere capital, without once surmising that the average of any given number of farms must necessarily be in a proportion exactly limited by the size of the country itself!* This truth is as evident as the axioms that all the parts are equal to the whole, and that the whole is equal to all its parts; and though the various arts of sophistry may be employed to resist its force, and the genius of monopoly, and the spirit of bad and corrupt governments, may be exerted against it, yet it is a truth which will rise from its slumbers at the end of every thousand years, and will be re-asserted, by some Gracchus, once at least in the history of every country, till the world, or the human race, has ceased to exist.

What a distorted condition then is that of Great Britain, with its farms of 1, 2, and 3,000 acres! It contains 65 millions of acres of land, of which nearly 15 are at this time uncultivated, and perhaps 10 are incapable of cultivation; and there are 400,000 families which now occupy farms, and 800,000 which ought to occupy them. What then is the true average size of farms? Just as many acres as are indicated by the total quantity of productive land divided by the number of families! That is, 55 millions divided by 400,000, would give 140 acres nearly

* Thus, if Great Britain were divided into farms of 500 acres each, there would be but 100,000 farms, and 8 labourers, on the present distribution, or 13 according to the proposed one, on every farm: if into farms of 1000 acres, but 50,000 farms, with a proportionate increase of menials. Such is the dilemma in which the advocates for large farms are placed!

for the average size, according to the present diminished number of agricultural families. But if, as it ought to be, the numbers were increased in any proportion from 4 to 800,000, the true average which policy should recognize and encourage would be 55 millions, divided by 800,000, or a number approximating to it, *i.e.* from 100 to 70 acres each. Such are the unvoidable results dictated by arithmetic and nature!

It is not proposed, however, to subdivide the country with unvarying exactness in this manner. The different qualities of land require a great diversity in the dimensions of farms; and political and social freedom require the admission of a certain latitude of size. Vice will be a means of reducing the area of one man's farm; and virtue ought to augment the area of another within certain limits. No prohibition is proposed, but merely such restrictions as should discourage engrossments, and promote the subdivision of land. Every 80 acres of average quality might be assumed to have a farm-house upon them, as was enacted by Henry VII. and Elizabeth, in regard to 20 acres, and they should be assessed for its taxes. Farms of above a certain rental, might also pay a certain rate collected from landlord and tenant; of a higher rental, a higher rate, and so on, in such proportions that those above 1000*l.* rental, should pay 10*s.* in the pound, from occupiers and landlords. Perhaps however the tax might be levied at so much per acre, according to three or four qualities of land. Yet neither of these plans may be the best that could be devised, and others may be suggested more operative and more effectual; but the principle will not be impeached, though, to correct the evil, these and many other plans should fail in succession.

The scale of taxation per pound of rental on all land in one occupation, might, on the expiration of existing leases, be something like the following:

	From Landlord.		From Tenant.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
From 120 to 160 <i>l.</i>	1	6	1	0
From 160 to 200 <i>l.</i>	2	0	1	6
From 200 to 300 <i>l.</i>	3	0	2	0
From 300 to 400 <i>l.</i>	3	6	2	6
From 400 to 500 <i>l.</i>	4	0	3	0
From 500 to 600 <i>l.</i>	5	0	4	0
From 600 to 800 <i>l.</i>	6	0	5	0
From 800 to 1000 <i>l.</i>	7	0	6	0

Thus combining the increase of the re-

venue of the state, with corresponding additions to the happiness, subsistence, and independence, of the people.

Instead however of any permanent system of state-policy calculated to restrain the engrossment of farms, the beneficial effects of such engrossments are sophistically maintained; and even a board of government vauntingly tells us, in its publications, of farms of 1500 and 2000 acres, and exults in the pretended discovery that the population of the empire is not affected by such engrossments, it being found that on certain large farms in Scotland there exist 150 or 200 souls; that is to say, *one laird*, and 149, or 199, menials, slaves, or vassals! Thus at this day we have to bear with an unblushing apology for a revived system of villenage, in opposition to reason and nature, proceeding, not from obscure writers, but from persons enjoying authority in the state, and respect in the circles of science and literature!

Other writers who have contended that farmers ought to be at liberty to extend their peculations in land, just as persons in trade are at liberty to extend their speculations indefinitely, lose sight of a grand principle of social economy. They forget that land is of DEFINITE QUANTITY, and also an article of the FIRST NECESSITY; and that monopolies are only injurious and dangerous when affecting articles of primary necessity, which exist in limited quantity. Thus it is of little consequence to the community, how much wool, cotton, broad cloth, or sugar, a man monopolizes, because they exist in indefinite quantities, and, though very useful, are not of the first necessity. The injury done by any monopoly, is in the compound ratio of its limited quantity, and its importance to man's existence. Nothing is more limited or definite in its quantity than LAND, and nothing of more importance to the welfare and existence of man—to monopolize land, is consequently the most pernicious of all monopolies, and the highest crime in the shape of monopoly that can be committed against society. There is then this difference between the primary trade of a farmer, and the various secondary employments of society—that speculations in regard to one, become fatal and criminal monopolies, owing to the definite quantity and primary importance of the article; and that speculations in all other commodities are comparatively harmless, and often

often necessary to successful engagements in them.

It is also a detestable maxim of this antisocial faction, that the soil produces more for the public market when in the hands of a few than of many. We must not however forget, that they tell us also, and adduce facts in proof, that large farms employ an equal population with small ones. But in regard to the quantity carried to market, we maintain, without the hazard of being substantially contradicted, that their assertion is **UTTERLY FALSE**. It is a base invention; and as absurd as base, to assert, that the labour of ten persons would produce as much as twenty. In small farms, families live on "the odds and ends" of careful management, and turn every rood to good account, subsisting themselves on what constitutes the waste and superfluities of large farms, and carrying substantially as much, or more, in proportion, to the public market.

"The rich man's pastimes are the poor man's wealth,

And yield him plenty, happiness, and health;
The fattening porket, and prolific sow,
The brooding hen, and balmy-breathing cow,
The proud, vain turkey, tyrant of the green,
The good old market mare, and sheep serene;
These fill'd the home-stall spare, with life and glee,

These gave enough, enough's prosperity;
These rais'd the hind, and lifted him to man,
And these were his, till lux'ry chang'd the plan." *Pratt's Cottage Pictures.*

Nor in this place should we forget to refer to first principles, to the genuine basis of society, and to the *ends* of the social compact and of all industry; or omit to consider who are the persons to be supplied at the public market, and what pretensions they have, or ought to have, to starve the country, and destroy the basis of that superstructure, of which they form but a subordinate part.

Another argument adduced by the monopolists about Capital, merits notice, because it is so constantly adduced and put so forward. They tell us, that large farmers have more capital than small ones—good, and this may be granted.—But does a small farmer require so great a capital as a large farmer? If the large farmer has capital enough for his enlarged speculations, so has the small farmer for his limited objects.—If the small farmer has not enough, neither has the large farmer!—One assumption is quite as good as the other, the whole argument being founded on a false assumption,

and on a gross blunder in arithmetic. If capital is required for experiments, by which to improve the practice of agriculture for the general good, such capital ought to be drawn from the public stock, and experimental farms instituted; but if the executive government fail to perform this duty for the public, it does not become the only alternative that the whole economy of a country should be subverted, to afford the chance of having superfluous capital employed in experimental farming!

But to refute the interested sophistry of the powerful party of the monopolists, would occupy much space to little purpose. They may starve five out of ten of the agricultural population, and make slaves of four out of the other five; they may weep over the oppressions from taxes and poor's-rates, suffered by small farmers, and reconcile themselves to the alternative of converting them into day labourers, or driving them into workhouses; they may persuade themselves that improved rents, increased produce, wealthy farmers, and abundant markets, are the peculiar results of their system; and it may be to them matter of indifference who suffers that high rents may be paid, whether produce is really augmented or not, how many become poor for one that grows rich, or whether the overgrown population of the towns can partake of the luxuries that are exhibited at the markets; yet they cannot alter the determinations of arithmetic, or expand the surface of the soil.

If the engrossment of farms do not diminish the agricultural population, as some of the monopolists pretend, then, I object to the practice, *because I protest against a population of slaves*; and here, as a freeman, and a friend to freedom, I **MAKE MY STAND!**

But if the engrossment diminish the number of mouths and labourers fed by the bounty of nature in the country, then I object to the practice, *because it is the right of all to live*; and here, as a friend to human happiness, I again **MAKE MY STAND!**

If therefore farms of 2000 acres, contain 200 souls, then I demand that there be 30 tenants of such a tract, with 30 independent fathers or heads of families, instead of one overgrown, care-worn, and pampered *laird*.

But if such farms can be well cultivated by 50 souls, and it be a recommendation

commendation of them that they drive the superfluous population into large cities, where handicraft trades are not wanted, and where of foreign produce there already exists an unwholesome satiety, then the bare enunciation of such a proposition is ANTI-SOCIAL, and evidently destructive of 150 souls out of 200.

The moral deformities produced by a system of engrossing farms are so numerous, palpable, and afflicting, that to enlarge upon them would be to suppose, that men travel without seeing, understand without thinking, and feel without sensibility. Yet after all, there are a numerous body of cold-blooded politicians, who affect to be as well pleased with a population of slaves as of freemen; who seem to think that the many were made for the few; and who pertinaciously maintain that monopoly best accords with the interests of that few, and with the march of civilization from the personal independence of savages, to that vassal subordination that pampers the pride of aristocracy.

"Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay;
Princes or lords may flourish, or may fade;
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroy'd, can never be supply'd."

Goldsmith's Deserted Village.

It is however the duty of enlightened minds to resist such base doctrines, and of free legislation to consider and support the interests of the many, against the monopolies of the few. If landlords can obtain better rents from monopolists than from small farmers, it then becomes the duty of legislation to interfere for the benefit of the community, and to reconcile the interests of the landlord and small farmer; but if that is impracticable, then to discourage by taxation; and finally, if necessary, to prevent by imperative laws, the sacrifice of the whole population to the cupidity of monopolists, and the selfish feelings of a few landlords.

In truth, the common benefit of the whole might easily be reconciled, if the attempt were made in the spirit of benevolence; and the COUNTRY may live, and the TOWNS may flourish better, far better, without, than with, the aid of that speculating system which embitters the existence of one portion of the people with CRUEL PRIVATIONS, while it generates Cares that render the lives of the other portion a state of SPLENDID MISERY!

Nor in making arrangements to protect the provisions of nature against the artifices of society, need LANDLORDS be called upon to concede any right or power, equal in value to the benefits which they would themselves partake from any change of system that ameliorated the general condition of the community. A law, founded on social expediency, which ought to restrain them in common from letting their lands in lots of undue size, except on paying a tax to the state, would at the same instant add to the number of competitors, so as to uphold the value of land. And if the restraint were felt to be irksome by some arbitrary spirits, it should be duly considered that society is a state of individual restraint for the common benefit, in regard to most of the actions and relations of life; that all laws operate as restraints on individual interests and passions for the general good; and that if restraint is necessary and expedient in any one case, more than any other, it ought to be enforced against that anti-social practice which destroys the happiness of the mass of the people, swallows up their natural inheritance, threatens them with universal vassalage, cheats industry of its reward, and militates against all those advantages which might otherwise have attended a high state of Civilization.

Never was a subject more pregnant with topics calculated to enlist the passions on its side than this. But when arguments are founded on the unerring basis of arithmetic, when there is no possible equivocation between the arithmetical premises and the arithmetical conclusion, there can be no occasion to address the judgment through the medium of the passions. Besides, the poets, always true to nature, have so fully anticipated the feelings which the subject suggests, that nothing remains to be performed. Let the reader shed a tear over the Deserted Village of GOLDSMITH; let his judgment be impassioned by the fervid lines of PRATT, in his beautiful Cottage Pictures, and he will then not only think with the writer, but will also feel with him, and become a zealous advocate of the same cause:—

"Aid slighted truth, with his persuasive strain;
Teach erring man to spurn the rage of gain:
Teach him, that states of native strength possess,

Though very poor, may still be very blest: That

That TRADE'S PROUD EMPIRE hastes to
swift decay,
As ocean sweeps the labour'd mole away;
While SELF-DEPENDENT POWER can time
defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky."

Aug. 10, 1813. COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.
SIR,

MANY are the little cavillers, who, like summer insects, buzz and skirmish around the majesty of Shakespeare. For my part I cannot hesitate to pronounce him the greatest of all poets, ancient or modern. It has been seriously objected to him, that he mixes together buffoonery and tragedy, but these critics forget that the poet was born of nature; themselves of art. There is no wonder that the poet and the critics disagree. Do we not see in life the serious and the comic alternately exhibited, within the extension of every little hour? What boundless variety enchants the reader of the dramas of Shakespeare! What dullness and sorrowful apathy reign throughout the productions of those who take the critics' counsel! His pathetic pieces are not less pathetic on this account; but perhaps the more so. The human mind cannot sustain a continual pressure of sorrow; it grows weary, and in some measure disgusted, with the uniformity of misery; an interval of milder scenes, naturally introduced, relieves and refreshes, and the heart returns to the land of woe with greater appetite and interest. The contrast too has a deeper colour. Beware, ye critics, how ye touch the hallowed mantle which our celestial poet borrowed of Apollo! But Shakespeare was human, and therefore imperfect. His faults consist chiefly in the occasional extravagancy of his metaphors. He is the most figurative of all writers. His beauties consist in the use, and his errors in the abuse, of tropes. He is sometimes tedious and repetitious. But his knowledge of the heart appears supernatural; it was various and extensive, for he travelled over the whole region of passions; it was also minute; he saw, as through an optic glass, its most delicate fibres. What a store of mental treasure, of the most costly nature, did he accumulate in a short space of time! Dryden says, he was naturally learned; and Rowe is of opinion, "that as art had so little, and nature so large, a portion in what he did, that probably his first productions were the best." These opinions may be

thought extravagant, yet it is hardly possible "to be guilty of excess in our applause."

As Ben Jonson says, "He was not for an age, but for all time."

Had Shakespeare, great magician, liv'd in times

When idol worship was the public law,
He wou'd himself have been a golden god,
Erected in some temple's splendid round.
Thousands would bend to this great deity,
And join in hymns of sweetest melody.

Royston, HENRY ENFIELD,
Sept. 23, 1813.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.
SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent, *Tristram's* inquiries respecting Dr. Heyne's *Cotyledon*, I submit the following account.

The plant in question was first described by Lamarck under the title of *Cotyledon pinnata*, according to the third volume of the second edition of the *Hortus Kewensis*, under which name it is there inserted. It is a native of the Mauritius and the Moluccas, was introduced into this country, from the Calcutta garden, by Dr. Roxburgh,* in the year 1800, and about five years subsequent to its arrival here, a drawing of the plant, in flower, was taken at the garden of the late Right Hon. Charles Greville, Paddington Green, which was published in the *Paradisus Londinensis*,† by R. A. Salisbury, esq. as a nondescript, under the title of *Bryophyllum calycinum*; since that period it has been published in the *Botanical Magazine* under the same. It is therefore not to be wondered at that your correspon-

* It is a digression from this subject, but I merely insert it for the information of the botanical public, that the Dr. has been on his way to this country from Calcutta, for some time past; but owing to indisposition, which is considered dangerous, has been obliged to stop at Madeira.

† Here I observe, what a benefit would have accrued to the botanical community, had this valuable work continued, and had not an unfortunate contention put a period to its procedure; however, a fair opportunity now offers for its recommencement, should the authors be reconciled to each other. The editors of the *Botanical Magazine* are the only persons now in action, they having many more subjects sent them by all the nurserymen within the suburbs of the metropolis, than can possibly be drawn and published, in that truly excellent work; consequently many a beautiful flower is unavoidably allowed "to blush unseen," that is, by the eyes of the public.
dent;

ment, "being acquainted with all the different species of the genus *Cotyledon* in present cultivation," should not know this plant as a *Cotyledon*, which, although it is now common in our gardens, is better (and in fact is only) known by the title of *Bryophyllum*. The variation of taste of its leaves in different parts of the day I have examined; it is a very singular character.

Whether this plant is a true species of *Cotyledon*, still remains a doubt; subsequent investigations may determine it. Those scientific and very acute botanists, Dr. Solander and Mr. Dryander, strengthened Lamarck's opinion, by considering it a *Cotyledon*. On the contrary, Mr. Salisbury and Dr. Sims are of opinion that it differs very materially from *Cotyledon*, not only in the number of the parts of fructification, (being octandrous, whereas *Cotyledon* is decandrous,) but likewise in the form of the corolla, the relative proportion of the calyx and it, and especially in having the stamens arranged in one rank. Mr. Haworth, in his late publication on succulent plants, states, (while speaking of this plant under the title of *Bryophyllum*) "it forms a very distinct genus," i. e. from *Cotyledon*.

Sept. 6, 1813.

Ανδρζχχη.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN one of the numbers of the Monthly Magazine some time ago, I read some observations and calculations on the Government Tontines. I hold three shares of 100*l.* each, viz. two in the Irish Tontine of 1777, and one in that of 1775; the half year's dividend I received on these three, to the 25th of December, 1800, was 12*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; and the half year, to Midsummer last, was 14*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* this appears a very small rise in twelve years and a half. On looking over the book of living nominees, it is remarkable that the greater number of these nominees, and many of them for many shares, are born and resident at Geneva. Certificates of their existence are no doubt produced at the offices; but I submit to those concerned, whether there may not be something wrong, and a possibility of deception somewhere; which, from the distance and other circumstances, it may not be very easy for the gentlemen in the Tontine offices to elucidate here, and to ascertain whether every nominee, reported to be now living, is the life originally named.

I observe too, that most of the forfeited shares are on lives at Geneva,

which circumstance rather strengthens my argument. The original dividend per cent. of that of 1775 was 6*l.*; and in that of 1777, 7½ per cent., so that in the long run of thirty-eight years, they have only rose about 3½ per cent. Perhaps some of your readers might point out a remedy against imposition.

F. A.

London, Sept. 17, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT the legal murder of a poor printer, who underwent a mock trial at the Old Bailey in 1663, for the assumed treason of printing an alleged Libel, a "*Lord Chief Justice Hide*" is described as the presiding judge, assisted by one Keeling, a wretch who was afterwards disgraced by a public vote of the House of Lords. Who was this *Hide*? Clarendon was chancellor at the time, not lord chief justice; and yet no other *Hide* enjoyed the distinction of high office. The murder of Palm of Nuremberg, was the act of a military tribunal, in the confusion of a seat of war—but this murder was deliberately committed by *Hide* and Keeling, under the authority of Charles II. in a state of public peace, according to the forms of law, and under the sanction of a grand and petty jury.

JUSTITIA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a former volume of the Monthly Magazine, some account is given of a system of artificial memory, by your ingenious correspondent, "*Common Sense*." This system contained, by anticipation, all that is valuable in the lectures on memory, which have been lately delivered in this country at the moderate expense of five guineas the course. Your correspondent also anticipated the arrival of the great teacher of Mnemonics, when he was yet on the continent, and had the misfortune to be classed in the *Moniteur* with the public impostors of Europe. Some of the subscribers to those lectures, may perhaps want artificial aid to recollect the advantages they have received from them; to such the following poetical exposé may be acceptable:

How kind to John Bull was the Prussian eagle,
To send him the learned Professor Finegale,
Who can teach in an hour, for five guineas a
piece,

All the science of Egypt and wisdom of
Greece,

By

By owls, cocks, and bulls, which he draws on
the wall,
He can make John remember his alphabet all.
His kings and his queens too, their names and
their ages,
By hens, devils, and parrots, all perched up
in cages.
Thus Henry the Eighth, and the second King
James,
Are "eight hens a hissing," "two devils in
chains."*
The 'Hermit' of Goldsmith, the Satires of
Pope,
He can fix in John's memory as tight as a rope.
Voila Midas, the harper so famous in song,
"Oh he did not want leetle ear to be long."†
Bonaparte was more wicked than Richard of
Gloster,
When he call'd this great teacher a wretched
impostor,
In his vile *Moniteur*; but John Bull is far wiser,
He knows how to value this friendly adviser;
Who science, mnemonics, and poetry
teaches,
By cramming bank-notes in the fobs of his
breeches,
And easing good John of the load of his riches.
B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE to request of you the favour of
permitting me to make, through the
liberal medium of your publication, a
short statement of law, in answer to a
gross instance of ignorance exhibited by
the legal reviewers in their fugitive stric-
tures on my treatise "*De Libellis Fa-
mosis, or Law of Libels*," in the Legal Re-
view, N. 1. Art. 12.

The passage which gave offence to the
reviewers is the observation in italics at
the close of the following quotation, which
states the law as it relates to defence in
an action for a libel, pp. 52 and 53. *De
Lib. Fam.* "PLEA 1. The general issue
in this action is Not Guilty, or a denial of
the libel. 2. Justification, which admits
of the publishing of the libel stated, but
justifies so doing because it is true—*this
matter must be pleaded specially, for the
defendant will not be permitted to give it
in evidence on the general issue.*"

The editors of the Legal Review, in
contradiction to this correct statement of

* The associations by which the names
and dates of Henry the Eighth and James
the Second are to be remembered.

† The delightful and appropriate asso-
ciation of sounds, by which the professor
teaches his pupils to remember the lines:

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."

MONTHLY MAG. No. 247.

the existing law, thus run on into error:
"Where a civil action shall have been
brought for the recovery of damages for
a libel, the defendant is held at full li-
berty to plead the truth of the facts
stated in the presumed libel in justifica-
tion; and on proving the facts so to be
pleaded, the jury are enabled to withhold,
enlarge, or assess, the quantum of da-
mages or recompence, according as the
facts stated in the libel shall more or less
be made apparent; and it also seems now
agreed, that although the defendant shall
have omitted to plead the truth of the
facts, in justification of the libel, yet that
he may give such truth in evidence on
trial, in mitigation of damages. It may
be observed by the way, that Dr. Jones
has overlooked the decisions wherein
this important point has been ruled. The
Doctor cites *Underwood v. Parks*, 2 Str.
1200, but see *Earl of Leicester v. Walk-
er*, 2 Camp. N. P. 251, and other cases,
particularly *Lake v. Hatton*, Hob. 253.
and *Anony.* 11 Mod. 99." And again,
in p. 163, the reviewers repeat their er-
ror: "Of the concise compilation by Dr.
Jones we are spared the necessity of say-
ing much, and we have already noticed
his overlooking the cases, by which it has
been decided that in a civil action the
truth of a libel may be given in evidence
in mitigation of damages."

But the fact is, that I have not over-
looked any case in print; and that it has
not been decided in the cases referred to
by the reviewers, nor in any other cases,
that the truth of a libel may be given in
evidence in mitigation of damages. In
the case of the *Earl of Leicester v. Wal-
ker*, which was an action for a libel—
plea, not guilty: "the defendant's coun-
sel proposed to call witnesses to prove, in
mitigation of damages, that before, and
at the time, of the publication of the li-
bel, there was a general suspicion of the
plaintiff's character and habits; that it
was generally rumoured that such a charge
had been brought against him, and that
his relations and former acquaintances
had ceased to visit him. *Best*, serjeant,
for the plaintiff, objected to the admissi-
bility of this evidence. *Shepherd*, serjeant,
and *Abbot*, contra. The facts to be
proved do not amount to a complete justifi-
cation. Therefore they may be given in
evidence under the general issue, &c.
The witnesses were accordingly exa-
mined." 2 Camp. N. P. R. 251.

The case of *Lake v. Hatton* has been
taken notice of in my publication in its

2 R

proper

proper place, page 5; and in *Anony.* 11 *Mod.* 99, the language of Holt, Ch. J. is a mere repetition of the last case, "a man may justify in an action upon the case, for words or for a libel; otherwise in an indictment."

But these cases referred to by the reviewers state the practice of special pleading, not of evidence; and corroborate my position that the truth must be pleaded specially, for the defendant will not be permitted to give it in evidence on the general issue. The reviewers, however, by citing cases which they had never read, have blundered into a new position in law, unknown in practice, and contrary to the cases to which the reader is referred.

These enterprising reviewers, whose names do not appear on the law list, any where between my Lord Chancellor and the bound bailiffs, would do well in consulting *Com. Dig. Pleader*, 2 L. 2 Str. 1200. 1 T. Rep. 748. Willes. 20. 1 Saund. 130, n. 1. 1 Bos. and Pul. 525. 2 Bos. and Pul. 225, n.a. 4 East, 567. Selw. N.P. 929, and 1066; and they would do better in retiring from the chair of legal criticism, to take their seats for four or five years at the desk of a special pleader.

JOHN JONES.

Lower Road, Islington,

Sept. 14, 1813.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHENICIAN SYMBOLS.

THIESEUS, the *Numberer* or *Computer* (Thēs תש *Novem*), which is the limit of *primary* numbers, is captivated with the Lights of Pleasure, the delightful luminary Aôr-eden, or with intense pleasure, Are-eden, of astronomic science (איר עדן or ארא-עדן); the impulse of which guides him through the path (דרך, Darak), the windings or labyrinths of astronomy. From Darak or Drak to Draco is a very obvious transition. The Dobch (*investigatrix*) was perhaps originally the *Minotaur*, the half human half *serine* animal, shut up in this labyrinth, which winds round both the Bears:

Circum perque duos, in morem fluminis, Arctos.

GEORG.

And such an image represents man while involved in the mazes through which he has to pass in pursuit of knowledge.

Thesens, however, becomes *unfaithful* to this celestial attachment: astronomic research is neglected, when *Bacchus* (Bakkar בקר, or *new inquirer*, the word signifies to *inquire* or *investigate*) revives

this sublime study, and places *Ariadne* with her עטר כבוד (*éter chabod*) her crown of glory among the stars.

It is remarkable that *Beker*, with the same radicals, is an *Or*; and this, with the similitude of *Beóz* to *Bootes*, when astronomy passed from *Thrace* (whither it had been carried by the *Phanicians*) into *Greece*, may have occasioned *Bacchus* (Bakkar-Bcóz), the *strong-inquirer*, to be called *Bootes*, *Bowlis*, the *or-driver*.

It appears to me that *Jason* is no other than *Joshua*, יושע.

And this will carry (as before) the importation of our asterisms and their names, and the first outlines of astronomical science, to the flight of the *Canaanites*, or ancient *Phanicians*, into *Thrace*, about 1450 years before the *Christian era*, or 3263 before the present time: how much *earlier* these symbols existed, baffles even *conjecture*.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON appears therefore to be perfectly well founded in his *main idea*.

This *great man* is in more esteem on the continent than in this his native island. It is growing into a fashion, even for learned and highly deserving persons, to attack his philosophy. Thus his proposition that quantities whose difference continually *diminishes* must ultimately *coincide*, or become less distinguishable from each other than any assignable quantity, and therefore (practically) *equal*, has been attacked. And yet, for all purposes which *human* investigation can pursue, quantities between which we perceive the difference to be less than any thing by which we can estimate it, *are equal*, and the evanescent incalculable difference may be *rejected*. Popular language is in this not unfit to be the language of science. You can assign no intelligible difference between this and that. The *diagonal* of a square has a difference from its side; this species of *rectangle* may be drawn out into a *physical line*, and then the difference coincides or *vanishes*.

In the same manner, *negative quantities*, which are so convenient in calculation and intelligible in example, are attacked; and it is triumphantly asked, Can any thing be less than nothing? And yet suppose one person to have 500*l.* another to have *nothing*, and another to be 500*l.* in *debt* beyond his whole property; the terms are, : +500 : 0 :: -500 : -0; or, as 500*l.* in *positive* property exceeds the *absence* of property,

so 500*l.* in negation of property, or debt, falls below the mere absence of property, or neither *having* nor *owing* any thing: and I see no advantage in the more modern way of stating it. The practice of merchants agrees with the common sense of mankind in calling this negative quantity worse than nothing.

In the same manner, *attraction* is combated and *repulsion* asserted by the same author in the same breath;* and yet these are reciprocal terms, and express only the fact of the *tendency* of bodies to or from each other in given circumstances. And if absolute contact be impossible, as the same author admits, there is no more difficulty in supposing the tendency of *Sirius* to the *Sun*, or of the *Sun* to *Sirius*, and so throughout the *universe*, than the tendency of the particles of a gold ring to one another, none of which are in real contact. *Impulse* will not solve the problem, if by impulse be meant action at no distance; for neither the impelling particles nor the impelled can ever be so circumstanced. Between bodies which have no distance, there can neither be a mover nor a moved.

PETRARCH.

The death of *Conrad Gesner* is like that of *Petrarch*, of whom it is said, '*Capite libris innixus mortuus est inventus*':† He was found dead with his head leaning on some books.—It would be a great service to literature to republish the Latin works of *Petrarch*, which are most of them become very rare, and the *Fiammetta* of *Boccaccio*, which I believe is still more rare.

Troston Hall.

C. LOFFT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

However—Yet—Notwithstanding—Nevertheless.

THESE may be called subtractive conjunctions: they all concede something, and deduct something else. When the concession is large, and the deduction small, we use *however* and *yet*; when the concession is small, and the deduction large, we use *notwithstanding* and *nevertheless*. Addison was an unsuccessful speaker; he was, however,

a successful author. Some fathers are strict about the morals of their sons, who yet indulge themselves in many gaieties. He is rich, notwithstanding his loss. Churchill was a bad liver, and nevertheless a good citizen, asserting liberty, ridiculing vice, and lashing venality.

Common—Ordinary.

That is common which occurs frequently; that is ordinary which occurs often. Scattered repetition makes a thing common; successive repetition makes it ordinary. The common accident of death. The ordinary course of nature. Dissimulation is common at court, i. e. practised by many individuals. Dissimulation is ordinary at court, i. e. practised by immemorial usage. The table at an inn is common.

To bid—To order.

To bid is to request (*biddan* to pray), and to order (*ordonner*) is to arrange beforehand; for the one there is verbal, for the other practical, provision. Hence to omit doing as we are bid, disappoints less than to omit doing as we are ordered. To bid is a gentler, to order a more pressing and authoritative, command.

Head—Chief.

Head is Saxon, *chief* is French, for the same part of the body; and both words are employed metaphorically to designate the superior, the conducting person of an undertaking. The head of a battalion; the chief of a battalion. A head officer; a commander in chief.

If any difference gains ground between these words, it is, that the Saxon appellation, having been immemorially prevalent here, mingles more readily with our civil institutions and domestic habits; whereas the French term, having been imported by military men, remains technical for strategic affairs. Hence to the word *head*, ideas of mere pre-eminence are attached; but to the word *chief*, ideas of active spirited soldier-like efficacy. A head-borough. Is the lawyer, or the parson, the head of that parish? He will go to the reformers' dinner, if they will make him head of the company. You may make him head of the company; but the orator Rightman will remain its chief.

To teach—To learn.

To teach is to give instruction; and to learn is to take instruction. These terms are rather antithetic than synonymous, but they are misdefined by Dr. Trusler.

* Evening Amusements, 1813.

† Fabroni Vita Petrarchæ, Parm. 1799.

Impediment—Obstacle—Obstruction.

An impediment (*in* and *pes*) shackles the feet; an obstacle (*ob* and *stare*) withstands the person; an obstruction (*ob* and *struo*) blocks the passage. The impediment stays; the obstacle resists; the obstruction stops. We must stoop to remove an impediment; we remain erect to surmount an obstacle; we make exertions to pull down an obstruction.

Brightness—Splendor.

The moon is said to shine bright, when there is no mist in the air, when its rays reach us without perturbation; but the quantity of light which emanates from the moon, at its greatest brightness, does not amount to splendor. Splendor is that fulness of light which in some degree dazzles the human eye. The brightness of dawn; the splendor of noon. The brightness of a taper; the splendor of a patent lamp. Brightness is opposed to dulness, and splendor to obscurity.

To receive—To accept.

To receive is to take in; and to accept is to take for one's self. I have received the pheasants, and accept them thankfully. What we take in deposit, we receive; what we take in gift, we accept. We receive what is sent us for another; we accept what is sent us for ourselves. To receive a favor, which is to be returned; to accept a favor, which is not to be returned.

Roundness—Rotundity.

Roundness describes circularity, and rotundity describes sphericity. The roundness of a wheel; the rotundity of a turnip. A painter expresses the roundness of an orange by means of the line which bounds the figure; he expresses its rotundity by means of the shadowing which gives apparent protuberance. A round flat face. The rotundity of Sir John Falstaff. *On dit la rondeur, et la rotundité, de la terre; la rondeur pour designer sa figure, la rotundité pour designer sa capacité.*—ROUBAUD.

Management—Direction.

Management (from *mener*) and direction (from *dirigere*) differ as leading and ruling. That which is conducted by example is managed; that which is conducted by authority is directed. To manage the affairs of a partnership; to direct the affairs of a company. The manager of the theatre, if he is himself an actor; the director of the opera, if he is not one of the performers.

Outside—Appearance.

The outside is the external surface of a

thing; and the appearance is the effect produced by that external surface on the organ of sight. In the dark, objects have still an outside, but no appearance. His present appearance does not harmonise with his general outside, yet I think you caught him in a characteristic undress.

Silence—Taciturnity.

Silet qui desinit loqui; tacet, qui ne loqui quidem inceptit, says Valckenaer in his Philological Observations. He is silent, who does not speak; he is taciturn, who shuns to speak. The loquacious man may be sitting in silence; and the taciturn man may be making an effort at conversation. Silence describes the actual, and taciturnity the habitual, disposition.

Talk—Conversation—Discourse—Dialogue.

Continued verbal intercourse, when accidental, is called conversation; when premeditated, is called discourse; and when recorded, is called dialogue. A cheerful conversation; a formal discourse; an interesting dialogue. The conversation of yesterday occasioned our meeting by agreement this morning in Chapel-field: if old Fransham had heard the discourse, he would have made a dialogue of it. Talk is less than conversation; it is the driftless interchange of desultory phrases.

Resolution—Determination—Decision.

A choice between action and inaction is a resolution, and between compared motives is a determination; an irrevocable choice is a decision. When we have considered, we resolve; when we have deliberated, we determine; when we have decided, we look back no more. Resolution is opposed to doubt; determination to uncertainty; and decision to hesitation.

Chat—Prate—Talk.

Chat is welcome, prate is unwelcome, talk. At the same time a gossip prates with the husband, chats with the wife, talks with the daughter: to the first she is troublesome, to the second agreeable, to the third indifferent.

Familiar—Intimate.

Easy intercourse is familiarity; close intercourse is intimacy. To be familiar, implies facility of access; to be intimate, implies opportunity of confidence. Intimacy abolishes distance, and familiarity reserve. A familiar is a friend of the house; and an intimate a bosom-friend.

For the Monthly Magazine.

POPULATION OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE, according to the Returns of 1811.

HUNDRED OF	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding Classes.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL of PERSONS.
Armingford -	720	1,025	3	4	841	148	36	2,423	2,459	4,887
Chesterton -	493	666	2	4	493	146	22	1,516	1,581	3,097
Cheveley -	373	531	4	2	330	110	91	1,215	1,274	2,489
Clifton -	657	879	3	19	610	185	84	1,991	2,149	4,140
Hendish -	310	393	4	2	296	64	38	890	913	1,803
Longstow -	604	821	1	2	638	150	33	1,888	1,781	3,669
Northstow -	453	582	2	2	475	73	29	1,431	1,402	2,833
Papworth -	751	936		10	694	110	132	2,144	2,106	4,250
Radfield -	576	705	5	15	550	125	50	1,710	1,832	3,542
Staine -	558	658	5	12	470	99	69	1,586	1,641	3,227
Staploe -	1,356	1,585	11	22	1,114	335	136	3,574	3,777	7,351
Thriplow -	585	778	1	6	584	152	42	1,751	1,852	3,603
Wetherley -	582	708	6	7	588	82	38	1,461	1,612	3,076
Whittleford -	368	552	3	7	444	99	9	1,102	1,274	2,376
Isle of Ely -	5,977	6,930	26	95	4,213	1,558	1,159	15,778	16,665	32,443
Borough and University of Cambridge	1,991	2,324	16	26	80	1,600	644	5,238	5,820	11,108
City of Ely -	923	944	1	22	406	262	276	2,034	2,215	4,249
Local Militia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,946	-	2,946
Totals -	17,232	21,022	93	257	12831	5,395	2,838	50,756	50,353	101,109

CHESHIRE.

Brexton -	2,399	2,641	15	45	1,809	399	433	6,632	7,019	13,651
Bucklow -	5,929	6,306	42	105	3,034	2,562	710	15,950	16,473	32,403
Eddisbury -	3,725	4,101	13	78	2,524	813	764	10,347	10,414	20,761
Macclesfield -	12,520	13,415	84	479	2,653	10,057	705	33,775	36,818	70,623
Nantwich -	3,480	3,912	2	85	2,382	1,207	323	9,563	10,000	19,568
Northwich -	5,160	5,389	33	171	1,885	2,774	730	12,815	13,726	26,541
Wirrall -	2,160	2,265	23	66	1,468	477	320	5,672	5,907	11,579
City of Chester -	3,226	3,745	15	161	397	2,296	1,054	7,007	9,133	16,140
Town of Macclesfield -	2,518	2,728	23	49	244	2,458	26	5,629	6,670	12,299
Local Militia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,466	-	3,466
Totals -	41,187	44,502	250	1239	16396	23,043	5,063	110811	116190	227,031

CORNWALL.

CORNWALL.

East - - -	4,386	5,399	71	171	2,515	1,098	1,756	13,200	13,708	26,908
Kirrier - - -	6,238	7,426	52	229	2,511	1,992	2,923	16,042	19,455	35,497
Lesnewth - -	1,191	1,301	18	86	906	277	118	3,038	3,428	6,466
Penwith - - -	9,352	10,263	107	214	2,366	2,774	5,123	23,801	26,522	50,323
Powder - - -	7,298	8,420	83	286	3,087	2,001	3,332	18,986	21,459	40,445
Pyder - - -	3,377	3,876	33	138	1,898	857	1,121	9,194	9,755	18,949
Stratton - - -	1,212	1,355	20	51	1,068	265	22	3,389	3,468	6,857
Trigg - - -	1,583	1,906	21	74	1,298	442	166	4,604	4,810	9,414
West - - -	2,602	2,873	17	133	1,635	651	587	6,966	7,318	14,284
<i>Borough Town of</i>										
Launceston - -	262	553	9	7	141	170	42	804	954	1,758
<i>Town of</i>										
Falmouth - - -	465	1,017	5	13	10	427	580	1,453	2,480	3,933
Local Militia - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,833	- -	1,833
Totals - - -	37,971	44,189	441	1400	17,465	10,954	15,770	105,310	113,357	216,667

CUMBERLAND.

Allerdale } Ward above Darwent -	6,461	7,222	39	140	2,595	3,015	1,612	15,141	18,059	33,200
Allerdale ward } below Darwent -	3,934	4,423	34	71	1,934	1,254	1,235	10,029	11,060	21,069
Cumberland } Ward -	3,037	3,286	14	121	1,530	1,156	600	7,171	7,924	15,095
Eskdale Ward -	3,366	3,852	13	65	2,386	1,013	453	9,305	10,074	19,379
Leath Ward -	3,606	4,405	7	68	2,277	1,132	996	10,129	10,470	20,599
City of Carlisle	1,638	2,829	7	51	134	2,301	394	5,628	6,903	12,531
<i>Town of</i>										
Whitehaven -	1,940	2,373	16	34	12	1,577	784	4,285	5,821	10,106
Local Militia - }	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,745	- -	1,745
Totals - - -	24,002	28,390	130	550	10,868	11,448	6,074	63,435	70,311	133,744

DERBYSHIRE.

Appletree - -	4,904	5,243	26	87	2,709	1,944	590	12,849	13,501	26,350
Highpeake - -	7,179	7,411	45	347	2,610	2,899	1,902	18,303	18,865	37,168
Morleston & } Lat-Church }	5,555	5,773	20	114	2,156	3,001	636	14,535	15,089	29,624
Repton and } Gresley - }	2,988	3,123	5	58	1,787	925	411	7,532	7,691	15,223
Scarsdale - -	8,284	8,661	47	284	3,379	3,103	2,179	20,385	21,117	41,502
Wirksworth -	4,104	4,305	43	164	1,567	1,571	1,167	9,655	10,665	20,320
<i>Borough of Derby</i>	2,644	2,924	34	142	95	2,382	447	5,978	7,065	13,043
Local Militia - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,257	- -	2,257
Totals - - -	35,658	37,440	222	1196	14,283	15,825	7,332	91,494	95,993	185,487

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent "L." page 543 of No. 221, speaking on the prevalent mode of naming the first letter of our alphabet, says, "The general sounding of the Latin *A* appears to have no other ground than that of our excessive and notorious complacency for ourselves and our habits." I humbly submit to the reader's judgment, whether the pronunciation alluded to was not brought over by William, when he introduced his Norman French.

Mr. "L." further says, "There seem strong reasons to convince us that the ancient Romans sounded the *a* broad, and the *i* like our *e*; a habit which it would have been far preferable for us to retain," &c. Now that it was not sounded broad is evident, from the name of the language, Latin; but that *i* was sounded as he says, the same word proves.

To illustrate what he has suggested, I beg leave to say, all languages have seven vowels, and no more; nor less, I verily believe; and my faith in this is founded on the nature of the vocal organs. But these seven vowels (except the last) have a long, and also a short quantity, as in the following scheme:

	short.	long.	short.	long.
1 a	heard in Sol,	Saul, or	hot, hall.	
2 e	hat, hart,	—	can, calm.	
3 e	pen, pane,	—	pet, pate.	
4 i	will, wheel,	—	sin, seen.	
5 o	no, known,	—	so, sown.	
6 oo	pull, pool,	—	full, fool.	
7 u	cut, come, &c.			

And, sir, you will see the coincidence of the Hebrew vowel points with the above by the following scheme:

Long.			
Kamets	a	in	all
Patha	a	in	palm.
Segol	e	in	they
Tseri	i	in	heel
Holem	o	in	known
Skurek	oo	in	choose.
Short or Common.			
Kamets katuph	o	in	rock
Hateph patha	a	in	man
Hateph segol	e	in	men
Hirik	i	in	bid
	o	in	no
Kibbuts	oo	in	run, and this often very short, equal to ours in come, cover, &c.

If I am in an error, I shall be happy to be corrected by any of your correspondents; but I must at the same time say, I do not wish this to be made a mere

controversy; my desire is, to give and get information, and I reverence the means whatever it be. I have not before seen this noticed, or I would not have troubled you.

SIMEON SHAW.

Hanley.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the various circumstances tending to throw light, though certainly not lustre, on the character of Swift, must be accounted the vengeance he cherished against those in whom he perceived, or thought he perceived, a disposition to offer him the slightest injury, however unavailing their efforts. What his conduct was towards the "Protestant Post-boy," has already been stated. This was far from being the only instance of his relentless temper in relation to this contemptible class of adversaries. A few weeks before Christmas, (1711) when in the height of reputation and favour, he was capable of expressing himself in the following terms to his female correspondents. "One Boyer, a French dog, has abused me in a pamphlet, and I have got him up in a messenger's hands. The secretary promises me to swinge him. Lord Treasurer told me last night, that he had the honour to be abused with me in a pamphlet. I must make that rogue an example for a warning to others." The circumstance mentioned by Lord Oxford, was no doubt intended to soften his resentment, though in vain. This disagreeable subject cannot be dismissed without adding, that for a similar offence, after an interval of several months, Swift displayed the same adamant hardness of heart, as the extract here annexed will vouch.

"These devils of Grub-street rogues that write the Flying Post and Medley in one paper, will not be quiet. They are always mauling Lord Treasurer, Lord Bolingbroke, and me." We have the dog (that is, the Editor) under prosecution, but Bolingbroke is not active enough; but I hope to swinge him. He is a Scotch rogue, one Ridpath." It was fortunate for the press, that the rancour of Swift was restrained by the superior generosity or moderation of St. John, who probably did not think it quite fair that this political priest should be indulged in a monopoly of abuse.

If Swift was thus cruel in his revenge upon his enemies, he gratified his vanity, and perhaps soothed the misgivings of self-reproach, by incessant and teasing solicitations

solicitations in favour of those interested dependants, who called themselves his friends; and were at least his servile and obsequious flatterers. January 13, (1712) he writes, "I presented my printer and bookseller to Lord Rivers, to be stationers to the ordnance. I believe it will be worth three hundred pounds per annum between them. This is the third employment I have got for them."

January 16. "My printer and bookseller want me to hook in another employment for them, because it was enjoyed before by a stationer, although it be to serve the ordnance with oil, tallow, &c. and is worth four hundred pounds per annum more. I will try what I can do for them; they are resolved to ask several other employments of the same nature to other offices, and I will then *grease fat souls*, and see whether it be possible to satisfy them. Why am not I a stationer?" We must admit therefore, that with all Swift's pretensions to patriotism, he was not more scrupulous than other courtiers, in making himself a party to a series of despicable jobs, originating, if not in corruption, at least in low personal partiality.

January 19. "The Duke of Somerset is out. We hope that the Duchess will follow, or that he will take her away in spite. Lord Treasurer has now, I hope, saved his head. 20th. There was a world of people to day at court to see Prince Eugene, but all *bit*, for he did not come. I saw the Duchess of Somerset talking with the Duke of Buckingham. She looked a little down, but was extremely courteous. They say the duke is advised by his friends to let his wife stay with the queen; I am sorry for it." It seems that the ministers, or St. John at least, sometimes indulged in playing upon the great self-importance of Swift. Mr. Masham, who had married the favourite, was recently ennobled, and occupied apartments at St. James's. About eleven o'clock one night, (January 21) Swift having retired to rest, one of the secretary's servants came to let me know, says he, "that Lord Treasurer would immediately speak to me at Lord Masham's, upon earnest business; and that if I was abed, I should rise and come. I did so. Lord Treasurer was above with the queen, and when he came down he laughed and said, it was not he that sent for me. The business was of no great importance, only to give me a paper which might have been done to-morrow. I staid with them till past one,

and then got to bed again. Pize take their frolics."

From an expression in this letter it appears, that his female correspondents possessed more fortitude than himself, and had rallied him for his fears. "No," he says, "I was not splenetic; you see what plunges the court has been at to set all right again. And that duchess is not out yet, and may one day cause more mischief. Somerset shows, all about, a letter from the queen, desiring him to let his wife continue with her. Is not that rare?" He concludes his letter in no very good humour. "I will set out in March if there be a fit of fine weather, unless the ministry desire me to stay till the end of the session, which may be a month longer; but I believe they will not: for I suppose the peace will be made, and they will have no further service for me. I must make my canal fine this summer, as fine as I can. I am afraid I shall see great neglects among my quicksets. I hope the cherry trees on the river walk are fine things now." This was still his way of talking; but ambition of the most corroding kind had by this time gained full possession of his heart, and happiness was no more.

February 4. Swift says, "The House of Commons have this day made many severe votes about our being abused by our allies: those who spoke drew all their arguments from my book. The court had a majority of 150: all agree it was my book that spirited them to these resolutions." He even ventures subsequently to add, "Those resolutions would never have passed, if that book had not been written." This is very arrogant assumption: considering the temper displayed on all occasions by this House of Commons, whom it was much more difficult for ministers to restrain than to inflame, it is not probable that Swift's book had any sensible influence on this majority; and as to the arguments of the ministerial party being taken from it, what other arguments could be urged than those deduced from the materials placed by ministers themselves in the hands of the author? The real service done was this—that the resolutions now passed were much better received by the public, in consequence of the previous impression made by Swift's pamphlet, than they would otherwise have been.

On the 6th of February, being the queen's birth day, Prince Eugene appeared at court, and received from her majesty

majesty a sword set with diamonds, valued at 4000*l.* and soon after this, to the great joy of the ministers, he returned to the continent. Swift's predilection for Laracor seemed daily to diminish. A young man of fashion from Ireland, Mr. Bligh, asking him one day at court, "when I had," says Swift, "just been talking with some lords who stood near me," the common-place question, "Doctor, when shall we see you again in the county of Meath?" Swift whispered him to take care what he said, for the people would think he was some barbarian. The young man, whom Swift chuses to call a coxcomb, justly disgusted at this impertinence, "would never," says Swift, "speak to me since, till we met to-day, February 11, at Lord Anglesey's," then secretary of state for Ireland.

Though Swift's chief expectations were from Oxford, St. John was the person he preferred, both as a man and a minister. "The secretary," says he, (February 23) "is much the greatest commoner in England, and turns the whole parliament, who can do nothing without him; and if he lives and has his health, will, I believe, be one day at the head of affairs. I have told him sometimes, that if I were a dozen years younger, I would cultivate his favour and trust my fortune with his." At the beginning of March he complains, "that the majority in the House of Lords was a very weak one, and that the minister had much ado to keep it up, and he is not able to make those removes he would, and oblige his friends." The truth is, that Oxford carefully concealed his want of credit with the queen, upon occasions of this nature; chusing rather to incur groundless censure, than to hazard so humiliating a disclosure. Nor would he admit the interference of any other individual upon those points, which he failed to carry by his own personal influence, though far from possessing, in his intercourse with the queen, the happy art of elucidation and persuasion. All was formal respect, obscure innuendoes, and mysterious reserve. He aimed, by lofty and general assurances, to exact that submissive and implicit confidence, from which the queen jealously and indignantly recoiled.

During the next two or three months, matters remained much in *statu quo*. Swift still pretends at times to wish himself in his garden at Laracor, and to be ready to set out if the ministry will let him go. In his letter of May 31, his impatience, however, breaks out in the

following terms:—"I believe I have lost credit with you in relation to my coming over, but I protest it is impossible for one, who has any thing to do with this ministry, to be certain when he fixes any time. There is a business which, till it take some turn or other, I cannot leave this place in prudence or honour; and I never wished so much as now, that I had staid in Ireland; but the die is cast, and is now a spinning, and till it settles I cannot tell whether it be an ace or a size. The moment I am used ill I will leave them, but know not how to do it while things are in suspense. The session will soon be over, I believe in a fortnight, and the peace, we hope, will be made in a short time, and there will be no farther occasion for me; nor have I any thing to trust to but court gratitude, so that I expect to see my willows a month after the parliament is up." He had now indeed a right to expect some liberal equivalent for the services he had performed, though not quite equal, it may be presumed, in the eyes of others, to his own partial estimate. But the queen was adverse, and Oxford, who no doubt meant sooner or later to evince his friendship, delighted to keep his partisans in suspense.

June 7. Swift speaks of the queen's health, which had been often disordered, as now confirmed: "you must know," says he, "she has done with *braces*, and nothing ill has happened to her since, so she has a new lease of her life." By *braces*, he doubtless means *cordials*, of which the queen had long been supposed to make too free a use, and there is reason to suspect the permanency of her present resolution. In July, Mr. Secretary St. John was created Viscount Bolingbroke. He aspired to the earldom which had formerly belonged to the elder branch of his family, but the Lord Treasurer was impolitic enough to interpose his influence against it; and the breach between the two lords became wider every day.

About this time the intelligence arrived that the Earl of Albemarle, at the head of a large detachment of the army, consisting chiefly of Dutch, was beaten, had lost the greater part of his men, and was himself made prisoner. "This," says Swift, "may perhaps cool their courage, and make them think of a peace." Such was the intricacy and perversity of Lord Oxford's politics, that the disaster of Denain, so fatal in its consequences, was regarded by the courtiers as a happy event,

event, though it restored to the French armies, now commanded by the famous Marshal Villars, all their former ascendancy. Lord Bolingbroke immediately set out for Paris, in order to terminate the negotiation before, as Swift expresses it, "the Dutch were too much mauled;" but new obstacles arose in proportion to the elation which recent success had inspired.

During the whole of this summer Swift appears much out of humour, and out of spirits. In a letter from Windsor, Sept. 15, he says, "I have expected from one week to another that something would be done in my own affairs, but nothing at all is, nor I don't know when any thing will, or whether any thing at all; so slow are people at doing favours. One is kept constantly out of humour by a thousand unaccountable things, in public proceedings. I am again endeavouring, as I was last year, to keep people from breaking to pieces upon an hundred misunderstandings. I wait here but to see what they will do for me, and whenever preferments are given from me, I will come over." This language accords but ill with his former ostentatious professions of disinterestedness. "Party," agreeably to the well known and excellent definition of Swift, "is the madness of many, for the gain of a few." And among this happy few he was now every day more anxious to be numbered. He concludes his letter by saying, "If I had not a *spirit naturally cheerful*, I should be very much discontented at a thousand things."

Oct. 9. Swift says, "lord treasurer showed me the kindest letter in the world from the queen." Nevertheless it is certain he was at this time declining in favour. But the queen could write "the kindest letter in the world" to Lord Godolphin when she had actually determined upon his dismissal. An anecdote related by Swift, about this time, serves farther to evince the malevolence of his disposition. Being present in the Court of Queen's Bench to hear a cause between the Lords Carteret and Lansdowne, the Chief Justice Parker happening to drop his pen, Swift reached it to him, and he received it with a low bow; on which Swift tells us, "he felt inclined to whisper to him, that he had done good for evil, for he would have taken *his* from him." This is a sportive sally, but he adds, "I owe the dog a spite, and will pay him in two months at farthest if I can." What was the nature of the revenge he meditated does not appear, but

to pardon even the most distant intention of injury was a species of virtue to which he never aspired.

In his next communication, (November 15,) Swift details the particulars of the fatal duel, in which the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun both fell; the former, as there is reason to believe, by very unfair means. Swift had been on intimate terms with the duke, and on this occasion he discovered a degree of sensibility, of which he might be supposed constitutionally incapable. "I have been," says he, "with the duchess two hours, and am just come away: I never saw so melancholy a scene. She has moved my very soul." Afterwards he adds, "Lady Masham has promised me to get the queen to write to the duchess kindly, and to-morrow I will beg Lord Treasurer to visit and comfort her." His grief however did not last very long. The next letter is in a style of more than usual vanity and levity. In it he says coolly enough, "Colonel Hamilton, who was second to Duke H—, is tried to-day; I suppose he is come off, but have not heard." In this savage quarrel the seconds had fought as well as the principals. "I make," continues he, "no visits, nor go to levees; I have almost dropped the Duchesses of Shrewsbury and Hamilton, and several others. Lord Treasurer, the Duke of Ormond, and Lady Orkney, are all that I see very often. O yes, and Lady Masham and Lord Bolingbroke, and one or two private friends. I make no figure but at court, where I affect to turn from a lord to the meanest of my acquaintance. I love to go there on Sundays to see the world, but to say the truth, I am growing weary of it. I dislike a million of things in the course of public affairs. It is impossible to save people against their own will, and I have been too much engaged in patchwork already." It is unpleasant to remark, that in the task of investigating this singular series of letters, for the purpose of ascertaining the genuine character of this extraordinary man, there occurs comparatively little to excite our esteem, much to provoke our indignation. And as to one feature of that character at least, respecting which this criticism has been hitherto silent, he appears in a dark point of view indeed. To this subject no words can do more justice, than those of a late celebrated female genius, Miss Seward, (vide *Correspondence*, vol. v. page 410.) "These letters inspire also the worst possible opinion of Swift's moral

ral rectitude, since we know that at the very period when they were addressed to his real, though unowned wife, he was seducing the affections and chastity of the young and lovely Esther Vanhomrigh, on whom he wrote the beautiful, though dishonourable poem, "Cadenus and Vanessa. Mark how he avoids exciting the jealousy of Stella, in these journals, by not once mentioning to her the young creature whom his desertion drove to despair and suicide. When he records his frequent visits to Vanessa's mother, he takes care to complain of them as stupid uninteresting lounges. The hypocrite!" As a palliation, if indeed it be a palliation of this most serious charge, it may be stated that Swift, by the most authentic accounts, was not actually married to Stella till the year 1716; Dr. Ashe, bishop of Clogher, performing the ceremony. And it was the communication of this event, that reduced Vanessa to the last dreadful refuge of misery and madness.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WELL aware of the facility you afford to the promulgation of every circumstance which is at all likely to prove beneficial to literature and science; and as every measure which tends to promote the acquirement, or increase the circulation of knowledge, is praiseworthy, and of public importance, the warmest thanks are due to you who so ably encourage the prosecution of it.

Considering that of all the means hitherto devised for disseminating knowledge, none perhaps is more extensively useful than the formation of reading or book societies, and perceiving moreover that, viewing it in the same light, you invite communications on the subject, I am induced to transmit the following account of the Troubridge Reading Society, Library, and News-room.

About four years ago, on my settling in this town, I found there were several small book societies, which appeared to afford each within its sphere considerable amusement to its members: the oldest of these had been established many years by an ingenious and respected gentleman of the town, Mr. Cooper, and another had just been formed on a small, but most respectable, scale, (consisting of about eight members at a guinea subscription) by a friend and inmate in the same house with myself, and to this I attached my name as a subscriber; but neither of

them was governed by any code of printed regulations, but merely submitted to the *Lex non scripta* of convenience. I soon found that from my connection with such society I derived much pleasure as well as instruction, and became considerably interested in its success. Things however remained in this state till about fifteen months ago, when our secretary quitting the town, to prevent the annihilation of the society, I was requested by some of our most respectable inhabitants to accept the vacant office; and having by this time become tolerably well acquainted with the state of the town, it strongly occurred to me the practicability there was (if suitable regulations were drawn up) of very considerably enlarging the list of our subscribers, and, from the increased funds and books, of ultimately establishing a public library.

But things at this time did not promise either so speedy or successful an issue; for the society was at that time without either books or funds, and the nursing of my brain had to labour against public opinion.

Finding however that the list of subscribers to my society very rapidly increased, at our general meeting, the commencement of this year, from the great increase in the price of paper and print, and consequently on books of every description, I found it expedient to recommend our annual subscription should be in future one guinea and a half, a measure which was adopted; and I took the opportunity of pretty generally circulating the printed rules which I had laid down for the government of the society, and immediately advanced a considerable sum of money in aid of its funds; well aware that if I made the society desirable from its stock of good books, people's interest would powerfully operate in prevailing on them to encourage it. Soon after this I drew up a second series of rules, as more particularly suited to the establishment of a library and news-room, and which were, by a meeting I called for the purpose, unanimously adopted, and have been carried into effect; and so generally approved of is the establishment, that it is supported by about 70 subscribers, comprizing nearly all the most respectable inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, and possesses a library of upwards of two hundred volumes, a catalogue of which is printed. I now consider the society to be established on a permanent basis; and when I review its origin and progress, the small

scale upon which it was commenced, the short space of time it has been established, and the easy rate of subscription by which it is supported and raised to its present reputable rank, I think I am warranted in entertaining the pleasing hope, that it will in a few years become an institution of considerable public importance and general utility, and be inferior to few in the west of England.

JOHN THRELLAYNE.

Troubridge, Aug. 20, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent W. G. in his enquiry relative to apprenticeships, has observed, "William Caslon served his time to the engraving of gun-barrels, but, from his ingenuity, was made letter founder to the king." In this statement he confounds the grandfather with the grandson. The former, the most celebrated letter founder this country has produced, served his apprenticeship to an engraver of gun-barrels, but was never letter founder to the king. That distinction was first conferred upon his grandson, Mr. William Caslon, who is still living. I am induced to trouble you with this correction from the consideration that accuracy, even in minutiae, is desirable.

TYPE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me in a brief manner to make a few observations on the Biblical criticism of Theophilus Bauzet, minister of the Church of Geneva, relating to a passage in the Book of Deuteronomy. He acknowledges that "the Bible Society wish of course that nothing should appear in their new versions contrary to the high veneration due to the Son of God." This is unquestionably correct. But he adduces a passage from their French stereotype Bible published in 1813, which it seems is at variance with a passage in the French Bible, printed under the direction of the Pastors and Professors of Geneva, six years earlier, and which he thinks must convey strange notions of the justice and mercy of God. I have recently examined a French Bible (*par les Pasteurs et Docteurs de l'Eglise de Geneve*) printed at Rochelle in the year 1616, and find the text in complete unison with our own authorized version, and with the version published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, to which he so pointedly objects. The passage stands thus,

"Le corps mort d'icelui ne demeurera point

la nuit sur le bois, ains tu ne faudras point de l'ensevelir le mesme jour : car celui qui est pendu est malediction de Dieu; parquoy tu ne souilleras point la terre, que l'Eternel ton Dieu te donne en heritage."—Deut. xxi. 23.

I have likewise examined Walton's Polyglot Bible (the republican copy, 1662) and to avoid the printing of characters which I do not profess to understand, and which can be only of service to those who are skilled in Oriental learning, shall present at one view the Latin translations of the disputed passage as they stand in connection with the original text.

"*Pernocabit non : ligno super eum suspenderit et, fuerit interficienda et quia, ipsa die in eum sepelies sepeliendo quia, ligno super ei, cadaver quam, tuam humum contaminabis non et : suspensus Dei maledictio, haereditatem tibi dans tuus Deus Dominus.*"—Interlineary version of the original Hebrew, ad hebraicam examinata per Ben Ariam Montanum et alios.

Non permanebit cadaver ei in ligno ; sed eadem die sepeliatur : Quia maledictus a deo est qui pendet in ligno.—Vulgata Version.

Quia maledictio dei est suspensus.—Hebrew Samaritan.

Quia pro eo peccavit coram dño, suspensus est.—Chaldee. Targum Onkelos.

Quoniam maledictus a deo omnis qui pendet in ligno.—Septuagint.

Nam qui blasphemaverit deum, suspendetur.—Syriac.

At ne pernoctet cadaver ejus super ipsam, sed omnino sepeli eum in eadem die, cum crucifixus fuerit : eo quod blasphemaverit contra Deum.—Arabic Version.

It will be here observed that in four languages, the Hebrew, the Hebrew Samaritan, the Latin, and the Greek, the passage receives a sense exactly corresponding with the one objected to by Theoph. Bauzet, in the French version published by the Bible Society; and that in the remaining three, the Syriac, the Arabic, and Chaldee, the translation, although different in terms and signification, is equally remote from the sense he contends for, "*parcequ'un cadavre pendu est un objet d'horreur.*"

I have neither ability nor inclination to pursue the subject in a manner learnedly critical, or to examine with Jerome, or Drs. Kennicott and Gerard, how far the original Hebrew may have been corrupted by the Jews out of hatred to the Christians. I believe the passage to be correct and genuine, nor do I see any advantage to be gained by Christianity in proving

proving it otherwise. Before I produce the passage at length in our own authorized translation, I would just observe that the Swedish, Dutch, and German versions, coincide with it in construction.

"And if a man have committed a sin worthy of death, and he be to be put to death, and thou hang him on a tree, his body shall not remain all night on the tree, but thou shalt in any wise bury him that day; (for he that is hanged is accursed of God.) that thy land be not defiled, which the Lord thy God giveth thee for an inheritance."—Deut. xxi. 23.

On this text, Dr. Adam Clarke, in his excellent Commentary on the Pentateuch, which deserves to be examined by every biblical student, has the following observations. *"For he that is hanged is accursed of God. That is, he has forfeited his life to the law—for it is written, cursed is every one who continueth not in all things that are written in the book of the law to do them; and on his body, in the execution of the sentence of the law, the curse was considered as alighting."*

To construe the curse as implying an eternal separation of the soul from God, and consequently exhibiting the Creator as unmerciful and unjust, is forced, harsh, and unwarrantable. The term applies only to the bodies of convicted criminals, who having broken the known law of their God, are made an afflicting and ignominious spectacle to men; and in order that justice might be blended with mercy, and the feelings of the living not barbarously outraged by a perpetual exhibition, the command was added—"Thou shalt in any wise bury him that day."

The thief on the cross endured the curse of the law, but received the promise of a seat in Paradise.

How awfully condescending appears the conduct of the great Saviour of mankind! He not only took upon himself the nature of man, subjected himself to our infirmities, bare our sicknesses, and became oppressed and afflicted; but he endured for us an ignominious death on the Mount of Calvary. He was made a spectacle to angels and to men. He was made a curse for us, that we might receive redemption and glory at his hands. "Christ, (says the apostle) hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us, as it is written, *Cursed is every one that hangeth on a tree.*"—Galatians iii. 13.

Chelmsford.

JOHN CANDLER.

P.S. I am glad to observe that in the

English Bibles circulated by the British and Foreign Bible Society, the offensive sentiment conveyed in the summary to the 149th Psalm, as printed in many Bibles of the authorized version, is omitted:—

"The prophet exhorteth to praise God for his love to the Church, and for that power which he hath given to the church over the consciences of men."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the 19th chapter of that sublime and philosophic work, "A Survey of the Revolutions of Empires, by M. Volney," the author has ideally assembled every individual species of the human race, to propose and discuss their rights and duties, "in a vast amphitheatre encircling a standard with three colours, on which is inscribed Equality, Liberty, and Justice." At these words, on which so many volumes have been written, and on whose altar so many victims have been immolated, I beg your readers will not feel startled, as I assure them I am no friend to levelling distinctions.

As it is almost next to an impossibility that this philanthropic idea of a congress of individuals, from all nations and of every race of men on the globe, meeting together for the rational purpose of adopting fresh laws for their better order and government, will ever be realized; yet such an event may be witnessed on canvass, and would, I presume, be an undertaking calculated to call forth the most pleasing emotions; in the elegant and pathetic language of its author, "A scene most truly of a new and astonishing nature would present itself to our view. The motley appearance of such an innumerable crowd, occasioned by their diversity of dress, of features, and complexion, would not only exhibit a most extraordinary and attractive spectacle," but afford to the scholar and the man of reflection at all times a rich opportunity of consulting the costume and habits of nations; it would tend to generalize and soften our ideas one to another; it would teach us to be mild, just, tolerant, and free, by exhibiting to us our fellow-creatures (under whatsoever disguise they may appear) "infinitely varied, of one understanding thus modified with extravagance, —of one organization assuming such contrary appearances; it would not only give us very complicated sensations," but excite in its spectators a thousand new thoughts and emotions, and, as was judiciously observed in another work, be of infinite

infinite "importance as a source of commercial improvement and wealth to nations."

"On one side," we should observe "the European with his short hair and close habit, his triangular hat, smooth chin, and powdered hair; and on the opposite side, the Asiatic with a flowing robe, a long beard, a shaved head, and a circular turban. Here the inhabitants of Africa, their skin of the colour of ebony, their hair woolly, their body girt with white and blue fish-skins, and adorned with bracelets and collars of corals, shells, and glass beads:—there the Northern tribes enveloped in bags of skin; the Laplander, with his peaked bonnet and snow-shoes; the Samoiède, with glowing limbs and a strong odour; the Tongonese, with his bonnet shaped like an horn, and his idols pendant from his neck; the Yakoute, with his freckled skin; the Calmuc, with his flattened nose and little eyes, forced as it were to have no correspondence with each other:—farther on, the Chinese, attired in silk, and their hair hanging in tresses; the Japanese, of mingled race; the Malaysians, with spreading ears, a ring in the nose, and a vast hat of the leaves of the palm tree; the tattooed inhabitant of the islands of the ocean and the continent of the antipodes."

We should "contemplate with astonishment the gradation of colour, from a white "and bright carnation to a brown scarcely less bright, a dark brown, a muddy brown, bronze, olive, leaden, copper, as far as to the black of ebony and jet." We should "observe the Cassimerean, with his rose-coloured cheek, next in vicinity to the sun-burnt Hindoo; the Georgian standing by the side of the Tartar." We should "reflect upon the effect of climate, hot or cold; of soil, mountainous or deep, marshy or dry, woody or open." We should "compare the dwarf of the pole with the giant of the temperate zone; the lank Arab with the pot-bellied Hollander; the squat figure of the Samoiède with the tall and slender form of the Slavonian and Greek; the greasy woolly head of the Negro with the shining locks of the Dane; the flat-faced Calmuc, with his eyes angle-wise to each other, and his nose crushed, to the oval and swelling visage, to the large blue eyes, and the aquiline nose of the Circassian and the Abyssin." We should "contrast the painted lineaments of India with the work-

manlike cloths of Europe; the rich furs of Siberia" with "various clothing of savage nations,—skins of fishes, plaiting of reeds, interweaving of leaves and feathers, together with the blue-stained figures of serpents, stars, and flowers, with which other skins are varied."

I beg leave, therefore, to recommend to the amateur and professor of painting the propriety of forming themselves into a committee to solicit subscriptions, and other necessary information, to complete a grand national painting (perhaps upon the principle of a panorama) to be placed in a situation that would be most conducive to public utility. W. GOODMAN.

Warwick, Sept. 23, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE degeneracy of the human race is a subject often brought on the carpet, and those who are ready to admit a progressive improvement in intellect are sometimes not backward in admitting a deterioration as to magnitude and personal prowess. Yet it may be fairly asked, do we find man, when nearest to the state of nature, larger or stronger than in a state of civilization, or do we find wild animals stronger or larger than many of the same species in a state of domestication. Under the protection of a well-regulated society we may indeed easily conceive that individuals born with feeble powers may be preserved, who in a more savage state would fall an early sacrifice to the wants, or to the uncertain condition, of their parents. These, however, are only few in number, and some of them even grow up larger and stronger than those whose appearance in early life was more promising.

We are often told of gigantic bones found in coffins, with swords which in these days men would find it difficult to wield. There is reason to believe many of these accounts are exaggerated. However some of them stand on sufficient authority, and it may not be very difficult to account for them perhaps by the very care with which such remains have been preserved. We might presume, if we had not sufficient evidence to prove it, that the early commanders acquired their authority principally by their personal prowess; and if we could trace accurately the genealogy of families who rose to distinction in the first formation of society, we should probably find most of them

of a larger stature. This would be best shewn where the generality of the inhabitants are often below, or rarely exceeding, the middle size: and if my limited observation may be depended on, such will be found the case in Wales, and in the highlands of Scotland. In these mountainous regions, the inhabitants, however brave and muscular, are generally short, yet their principal families are many of them large. In Wales this is the most remarkable.

In the only authentic history on which we can depend we find that the first king was higher than any of the people, from his shoulder upwards. It may be urged that Saul, though appointed by divine authority, was not the king destined to raise the glory of Israel. The same history however informs us, that David, who was particularly consecrated for this purpose, and who, whatever may have been his personal faults, fulfilled every promise which was expected of him, was, at a very early age, able to wear Saul's armour, and also to carry the sword of Goliath.

This champion of the Philistines was also of enormous height, and though he could not, in the then more settled state of their government, be made a king, yet had he succeeded in his challenge, we may suppose, at some future period, that he would have been buried at least with a part of his arms, and that his family would have been ennobled.

The heroes of Homer are often brought as a proof of the supposed traditional strength of the heroic ages. On this occasion I cannot help hazarding a few remarks, which I hope will induce some of your better informed readers to instruct us farther on so interesting a subject, for whatever relates to Homer must be interesting.

The only instances that I recollect, in which Homer speaks of the superior powers of the men of those days, is in recounting the exploits of his *heroes*. By heroes I would not be supposed to mean merely valiant men, in the languages in which we now use the term, and in which Pope, among his many mistakes, uses it also:

'For much the goddess mourn'd her heroes slain,' *H. Book I. v. 76.*

is a very improper translation of

'Καίτερο γὰρ Δαναῶν, οὗ ῥα θναστοῦλας οὐρατο.' *A. 56.*

It does not appear that any of the

chieftains died by the pestilence to which the sorrow of Juno alludes, but only the common soldiers, an event not at all uncommon in a camp fever of short continuance. The term hero was therefore improper only used by Pope. In Homer it is, I believe, never applied but to the descendants of the gods, or to princes whose genealogy was supposed remotely to reach as high; and in the passage above cited, we find no mention but of *Greeks*, in the general term. But let us pursue the examination of those parts of the *Iliad*, in which this degeneracy is supposed to be alluded to.

The first passage is in the 5th book, verse 370, et seq. of Pope's Translation. Here Diomed is described

"from the fields,
Heaved with vast force, a rocky fragment wield;
Not two strong men the enormous weight could raise,
Such men as live in these degenerate days;
He swung it round, and gathering strength to throw,
Discharg'd the ponderous ruin at the foe."

In this translation, the term *wield*, at the beginning, is too much like the brandishing attitude described towards the conclusion; but the principal error is that, whilst Homer describes the power of Diomed equal to lifting and brandishing with ease and with one hand what two men could not carry, Pope uses the term *raise*, which much weakens the force, as we know that one man can easily carry what requires the force of several to raise, so as to enable him to carry it. But what is most to our present point, Homer does not speak of degeneracy in mankind at large, when he tells us, that a hero in those days took up more than two men could carry, *ἥναι ἢ δύο ἄνδρες εἶς*, such as men now are, that is, since the race of heroes has gradually become like the common race.

Virgil probably had the opinion of degeneracy in view, when he requires twelve men for what Homer assigned to two. He was however careful not to lessen the magnificence of his figure, as Pope has done, by supposing that any two men, or twelve men, could lift what was thought worthy to be used as a weapon by a hero. He therefore tells us, that twelve picked men, of his days, could scarcely stand under such a stone, if it were raised so as to be lodged on their necks.

"Vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent." *Æn. xii. 895.*

In the next passage of the *Iliad*, the indolence

indolence of Pope is inexcusable, since Homer more immediately points out the description of men he had in view:

Ἰδὼν ἀνέρε θνητοῦ ἀνθρώπου. M. 448c

the best of the common people. But this is not all. Homer on this occasion makes Hector outdo his usual outdoings, and accomplish a work fit for a God:

"For Jove upheld and lightened of its load
Th' unwieldy rock, the labour of a God."

What a paltry figure! a hero and the chief of the divinities engaged in lifting a stone, which was only too much for two common men to raise. Homer's account is very different. Not two of the best men among the common people, such as we now see, could with their united force move such a stone from the ground, as high as a sledge or dray. Indeed, when we consider that with the weight of this stone, Hector was enabled to break through the gate of the Grecian rampart, it was hardly possible to admit a weaker figure.

There are a few other passages in which Homer describes the throwing of stones without any particular allusion to the degeneracy of the race; but the beautiful manner in which he introduces the image, obliges me to detain you whilst I make a few remarks on them. The first of these is the xivth book, in which the Greeks, during the absence of Achilles, are driven to the beach, near where the ships are anchored. On this occasion we find a fierce engagement between Hector and Ajax, when the latter is described by Pope

"In his tempestuous hand
A ponderous stone upheaving from the sand;
(Where heaps lay'd loose beneath the warrior's
feet,
Or serv'd to ballast or to prop the fleet.")

There is no doubt that Homer meant to speak of stones so large as to serve as anchors for the ships, *εἰματα πῶν*. Iron was but little used in his times, and probably iron anchors unknown. Large stones are frequently used for the same purpose to this day, on very stony beaches; and where iron is scarce. Nothing could therefore be more appropriate to the time and place than that Ajax should avail himself of such a convenient weapon; and no figure could be more descriptive of the stone's weight, than that it was such as would be chosen for an anchor.

The last passage I shall mention is one in which the goddess Minerva is described as throwing a large stone at Mars. The whole of this figure is pecu-

liarily beautiful. The playfulness which the goddess indulges on the occasion, the enormous bulk of Mars, and his clumsy mode of tumbling, add much to the contrast between the sexes. On this occasion Homer attempts no comparison between the power of mortals and the divinity, but contents himself with observing that the early colonists had fixed upon that stone as a mark of limitation, probably because it was so large that there was no danger of its being removed by any human power.

Virgil is very properly censured by Pope for introducing Turnus, already weakened and alarmed, yet raising such a stone as Homer had assigned to Minerva, and which Virgil himself further describes as too great a weight for twelve men of the present date. The figure may be too bold, but it were well if this were the greatest objection to the manner in which Turnus makes his exit. Few people who read Virgil through, I conceive, will fail of being weary of Turnus's tedious death. But that, even after the last fatal omen, and the consequent dereliction of his sister Juturna, he should summon a momentary force on hearing the insulting language of Æneas, is quite in character with his fallen state, and even with his resignation to the will of the gods; nor is his short answer less pointed or less appropriate to the introduction of the succeeding event,

Ille caput quassans: "Non me tua servida
terrent,
Dicta ferox: Dii me terrent et Jupiter hostis."
Nec plura effatus, saxum circumspicit ingens,
&c.

It is evident however that Virgil had not forgotten the reduced state of the hero when he made this last attempt:

Ille manu raptum trepidâ torquebat in hostem.

The rest of the passage describes, in a beautiful manner, how entirely he had forgotten his situation in a momentary phrenzy of passion, which only served him, with a tremulous hand, to raise and fling the stone, but with no power in the least adequate to his intentions.

I fear you will accuse me of leaving the question I set out with, namely, the degeneracy of the human race. From the first part of my letter, however, I conceive it may fairly be implied that the very large and strong men of antiquity were probably as rare as they are in these days, and that whatever Virgil's opinions may have been, there is no reason to believe that Homer considered the *δυνα-*
or

or common people, the sons of mortals, at all different in the heroic ages, from what they were in his own times.

Hatton Garden,
Sept. 6, 1813.

J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

RESPECTED FRIEND,

CHRISTIANITY is characterized as the Religion of Peace; and the eternal principles of Morals also forbid offensive Wars, and tolerate no Murders or Robberies, either in individuals or nations, except in mere self-defence. It would, then, be an acceptable service rendered to me, and I doubt not to all thy readers, to see those passages of the New Testament, which prohibit wars, exhibited in one point of view in thy excellent Magazine; and afterwards to be instructed in regard to the consistent grounds on which any sincere Christian, who has read Friend Whitworth's correspondence, and who has honestly examined the actual causes and ministerial reasons on which this desulating war was commenced, becomes a zealous advocate and a partisan of the same?

Bristol,

T. P.*

Oct. 3, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT was some time since a favourite idea with government to administer the civil and criminal justice of the kingdom of Scotland according to the existing laws of England, and entirely abrogate the ancient laws of that kingdom. Whether the plan is entirely given up, or whether the destined period for such a change is not yet come, I know not; but it may not be an ungrateful task to notice here some of the most striking differences which exist in the laws, as administered in the two countries.

In all civil suits in Scotland, trial by jury is not known. To entitle a party to this privilege, so inestimable in the eyes of Englishmen, the King must be prosecutor. In criminal cases, a trial by jury is admitted in Scotland, and the number impanelled is 15, a majority of whom decides the fate of the defendant.

No criminal whatever is in Scotland allowed to be ironed *before* conviction, nor even then unless there is good reason to apprehend an escape.

* We shall be happy to give place to the articles described by this sensible correspondent.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 247.

On a verdict of "not guilty," or, as the Scots say, "not proven," the prisoner in Scotland is in open court dismissed from the bar, not remanded to prison, as in this country.

The verdict in Scotland is never delivered *viva voce*, but always in writing sealed up. The jury *always* retire into their room before the verdict is given in.

The provost and baillies of royal burghs (that is, mayor and aldermen) have a summary power of punishing petty thefts, and small crimes against the peace of society, by whipping and short imprisonment. They have also a power of determining suits for small debts, and making *orders* similar to our courts of conscience.

In drawing up indictments, there is not in Scotland that legal nicety and technical strictness required, which exist in our English courts of justice; objections to informalities in them are therefore easier over-ruled.

In Scotland there is no grand jury to decide, whether the prisoner ought to be sent to his trial or not. But the *relevancy* of the charge, as a matter of law, is always determined previous to the trial (that is, whether, if conviction follows, the punishment is to be capital or arbitrary); and in questions of murder or manslaughter, much interest is often excited by this interesting inquiry. In the famous trial of Mungo Campbell for killing and slaying the Earl of Eglinton, the previous pleadings were in the highest degree learned and interesting, involving arguments and precedents illustrating the points which distinguish the higher from the minor offence.

Such are some of the most remarkable differences in the laws of the two countries, which attract the notice of an observer who is not a lawyer. Whether Scotland will or will not be benefited by an assimilation of its laws to those of England, it is not for me to venture an opinion. But this I will observe, that if Sir Samuel Romilly succeed in his attempts to reform the criminal law of this country, much will be done to render them more worthy of the imitation of the northern part of the island. To exemplify this, it is necessary to mention one instance only. Should a boy in the night break a shop-window and steal an article of the smallest value, the law of England construes this into a burglary, and sentence of death will pass upon the offender. This crime in the law of Scot-

2 T

land

land would be deemed a petty theft, and punished by the magistrate in a summary manner, by a short imprisonment or some small adequate punishment.

But here, also, I cannot help remarking on the very serious expense entailed on counties and parishes by the prevailing practice of sending petty offenders to be tried at sessions or assizes, very often at a great distance from the place where the delinquent committed the crime. Witnesses, constables, attornies, counsel are

all employed; and in populous parts of the country, which lie at 20 or 40 miles distance from the county court, this is felt as an evil of great and growing magnitude, and adds considerably to the oppression of a public already bowed to the ground with taxation. This is a defect in the laws which demands to be redressed, and might be very easily, by empowering magistrates to punish in a summary manner petty larcenies or thefts, as is practised in Scotland.

M.

ORIGINAL OR NEGLECTED DOCUMENTS, ILLUSTRATIVE OF ENGLISH HISTORY:

From Letters, State Papers, Scarce Tracts, &c. &c. found in Public or Private Libraries at Home or Abroad. To be continued Occasionally.

An ACCOUNT of the several PUBLIC RECORDS, &c. discovered in the RECORD OFFICE at the TOWER, since the beginning of the Year 1801, by the RECORD COMMISSION.

LETTERS Missive from Kings to Lord Chancellors, and from the different Sovereigns of Europe to the Kings of England, from the beginning of the reign of King Henry the Third, to the end of the reign of King Richard the Third, were lately found in the Tower of London, some of them under the Arch at the N.W. corner of the White Tower, and some in the North Gallery of the Chapel. Above 500 of these during the reigns of King Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI. Edward IV., and Richard III., which are written on paper, have been cleaned, arranged, and made smooth, and about half of them inlaid in strong drawing paper, and bound.

A great number of Letters were also found from the heads of different religious houses, and other ecclesiastics, to the King; and about a hundred have been found addressed by the Nobility and Ecclesiastics, particularly Pandulf the Legate, to Hubert de Burgh, the Chief Justice in the beginning of the reign of King Henry III. the greater part of which have been smoothed and arranged. The letters of the Kings of England, and those addressed to them by their subjects, already arranged, amount to eight large folio volumes.

A great number of these from the Kings of France, the Kings of Spain, and the Kings of the Romans, and from the Dukes of Norway, the Earls of Holland, and Earls of Flanders have been cleaned, smoothed, and assorted in Port-folios.

There are also several instruments, containing instructions to ambassadors, memorandums of treaties, &c.

A great mass of state papers, also discovered in a closet in the Wakefield Tower, tied up in bundles, have been placed in a large box, in the closet of that Tower, for the purpose of being examined and arranged at the first convenient opportunity; from a cursory examination of them, it appears that several of these instruments printed in Rymer, without any intimation of the repository where the originals were preserved, are in this collection.*

We have great satisfaction in being enabled, by the laudable industry of the Record Commission, to lay an abstract of some of the missive Letters before the Readers of the Monthly Magazine.

ABSTRACT OF LETTERS MISSIVE.

PARTIES.	TEMP. HENRY III.†	ABSTRACT.
From William de Marshal Earl of Pembroke, to Hubert de Burgh, Chief Justice.	His kinsman, John Marshal, having signified to him that he had sent letters of the King to Fawkes [Falcasius] de Brealte, for him to have peaceable	

* Many of them are greatly injured by the improper use of the infusion of galls.

† All the letters in this reign are written in Latin.

possession

PARTIES.

[This and the two following letters have no date; it should be observed that the year of our Lord, or of the king's reign, is very rarely mentioned in the Letters Missive.]

From William Longespée,
Earl of Sarum, to the same.

From Llewellyn, Prince of
North Wales, to the King.

"Pandulf Norwici electus
dñi pp̄ Camer̄ Applici Sedis
leḡ H. de Burḡ Justiciario
Anglie."

Dated
At Cirencester.
3 Kal. Feb.

Pandulf Norwici electus
dñi pp̄ Camer̄ Applici Sedis
leḡ H. de Burgo Justiciario
Anglie.

Dated
at Wells.
17 Kal. Feb.

The King to Llewellyn
Fitz-Griffin, Prince of
Wales,

ABSTRACT.

possession of his wood of Norton, &c. within the bailiwick of the said Falcasius. To which Falcasius answered, That if he sent him 30 pair of letters of the King, he should not enjoy his wood, &c. peaceably; and used outrageous language, and imprisoned his bailiff, &c. He entreats the Chief Justice to restrain his excesses.

To the same effect as the preceding, and nearly in the same terms.

The prince acknowledges the receipt of the king's command, that he should not receive or afford any assistance to Falcasius de Breauté, who had seized Henry de Braybroc, one of the king's justices, and imprisoned him in Bedford Castle. To which he answers that Falcasius came to him grievously complaining of the wrongs which had been done him by the king's council on this occasion; he being ignorant of the seizure of the said Henry, and having offered that his brother William should be answerable for it; and that he departed the same day that he came. Nevertheless the prince conceives that he should have been justified if he had received him, for he does not enjoy less liberty in that behalf than the King of Scotland, who receives outlaws from England with impunity: that he never had heard of any injury Falcasius had done towards the king or his father, but on the contrary that he had served both faithfully; and concludes with heavy complaints of the injuries done to himself, which he has no expectation that the king's council will redress. And prays that on these, and other matters, God will give his majesty and himself wholesome council, of which they both stand in great need.

Pandulf the Legate had bent his course towards the parts of Wales, not for his own advantage, but because he saw that it was expedient for the honour of the king and his faithful subjects; and though he had not finished that which he had undertaken, he will, at the instance of the chief justice, on account of the pressing occasion which had lately occurred, direct his journey towards London.

The Pope having committed to the Legate, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Salisbury, the appointment to the church of Ely, and they having agreed in choosing the Abbot de Fontibus; the Legate presents him to the king, requesting that he would receive him favourably, and accept his fealty.

TEMP. EDWARD I.

The king having heard all that could be urged by the Prince of Wales's attorneys in the plea betwixt him and Griffin Fitz-Wenunwen, of the land of Arwystly, &c. and also by those of the said Griffin in his pre-

PARTIES.

Dated
Westminster.

25th Oct. Anno r. 7.

N.B. This and the two following letters are in Latin.

*Llewellyn, Prince of Wales,
and Lord of Snowdon, to the
King.*

Dated
Nevyn.
*Purification of the Bl. Virgin
Mary.*

*The King to William Arch-
bishop of York.*

Dated
Rothelan.
25th Nov. [Anno r. 11^o.]

*From the Prior and Con-
vent of Pentneye, (in Nor-
folk,) to the King.*

Dated
In their Chapter at Pentneye.
Prædic Idus Marcij, A.D.
1334.

*From the Abbot of Vale
Royal (Cheshire) to the King.*

Dated
At their said House.
7. Anno Regis.

ABSTRACT.

sent parliament, would be justified in proceeding against the prince as undefended, on account of the insufficiency of what had been urged by his attorneys; nevertheless he postpones the determination of the cause till the next parliament which should be at Westminster from the day of Easter in three weeks, when the parties are ordered to attend; and Llewellyn is directed to send certain persons, by whom the king's court may be certified whether they ought to proceed in the premises according to the law of Howel Da, or the law according to which the said Griffin demands judgment.

Some honey and horses of the prince being detained at Chester by reason of a certain wreck, before the war in his country; when he expected to have had redress by the king's command, his servants sent to Chester to purchase necessities were attacked by the justice, and his honey, of the value of 4l. taken from them. He complains of being ill used respecting the suit betwixt him and Griffin Fitz-Wenunwen, and prays for redress.

The king having determined to proceed against Prince Llewellyn and the Welsh, commands the archbishop, with all his suffragans, abbots, priors, and all other heads of religious houses, to meet him, or certain persons deputed by him, at York, on the octave of St. Hilary.

TEMP. EDWARD III.*

They are extremely sorry that it is not in their power to satisfy the subsidy demanded by the king's letters, on account of the marriage of his sister Eleanor, but send him 40s. intreating that his majesty would not be offended at their offering so small a sum.

Acknowledging the receipt of the king's letter, bearing date at Pomfret, the 12th day of February, in the 7th year of his reign, in which he tells them that he deems their excuses insufficient for not affording him the subsidy he had demanded on account of the expences of marrying of his sister Eleanor to the Earl of Gerl, and again demands the subsidy. They state that the monastery was refounded by his grandfather, on account of a certain vow he had made on his escape from peril of the sea; and that it was but partially endowed, and the fabric of their church only begun at the time of his death, in consequence of which they are left in a wretched condition; nevertheless they offer to his majesty 100s. to be paid when, by his gift, their establishment shall be completed.

* These three letters are written in Latin; many on the same subject, and written at the same time, are in French.

PARTIES.

From the Prior and Con-
vent of Anglesey (Cambridge-
shir.)

Dated
At Anglesey.
17th March.

ABSTRACT.

Their house is so poor, and so ill endowed, that by means of tithes, tallages, and murrain of cattle, they are unable to contribute to his majesty's wants on account of the marriage of his sister, as they wished to have done; nevertheless, out of their poor estate, they will, at the ensuing Michaelmas, pay the sum of forty-pence to whomsoever he shall appoint, in aid of his charges, which small sum they hope he will receive without indignation.

ABSTRACT OF ROYAL LETTERS MISSIVE.

TEMP. RICHARD II.*

A n're tres cher & feal Mi-
chel De la Pool n're Chan-
celler.

Dated
Hengham Castle.
"Cest nuit bien tard."
No Date.

The Scots having invaded the kingdom, the chan-
cellor is ordered in all haste to cause to be assembled
all the lords of the realm, with their retinue, prepared
for war, in 14 days, either at London or Northamp-
ton, as he should judge most expedient. And also
to order the sheriffs to summon all the king's liege
subjects between the age of 16 and 60, to be at the
same place, to march with him against his enemies;
the king intending to be at Havering on the Saturday,
and at London the Sunday following.

A tres rev'rend pere en
dieu n're tres chier Cousin
l'Archevesque de Canterbiry,
n're Chancellor.

Dated
The Abbey of St. Albans.
2d March.

The king having ordered Richard de Lone, mason,
to make cannon balls (piers pour canons) in his
lordship of Harescomb, in Gloucestershire; directs
that the chancellor should make a commission to him
under the great-seal, to take such workmen, artifi-
cers, and carriages, as he might stand in need of on
that occasion.

To the same.

Dated
Romsey.
13th Sept.

The Duke of Berry having informed the king, by
letters brought by the prior of St. Thomas of Canter-
bury, that in consequence of the great mortality in the
marches of Boulogne and Calais, where the ambas-
sadors were to assemble on the 16th day of Septem-
ber following, it would be advisable that they should
meet at Bruges or Amiens: it appears, nevertheless,
to the king, that as the said prior has reported, that
there is no mortality in the said marches, or in the
marches of Piccardy, likely to be dangerous to those
coming thither, it would be better not to change the
place of meeting; yet if any reasonable cause should
arise, the ambassadors should be empowered to
change the place, and give the necessary passports
to those resorting to them. And as Le Sire Destrop,
one of the said ambassadors, could not attend
on that occasion, the chancellor is directed to
alter the letters patent, putting in his place the
name of Thomas Beaufort, Admiral of England.

TEMP. HENRY IV.†

Au Rev'rent pere en dieu
n're ch' cousin levesque
Excestre n're Chancellor.

The king, at the request of the Duke of Rothsay,
orders the chancellor to prepare letters of safe con-
duct, under the great seal, for John Spershot, esquire,

* All the letters of this king are in French. † All the letters of this king are in French,
and

PARTIES.

Dated
On board the King's Ship
named the Trinity, in the
Port of Milford.
27th May.

A n^{re} t^s chier clerc S^r
John Scarle n^{re} c Chancellor.
Dated
Hertford Castle.
27th Nov.

To the same.
Dated
The Palace of Westminster.
12th Nov.

*"To the worshipful fader
in God oure right trusty and
welbeloved the Bishop of Du-
resme our Chancellor of Eng-
land."*

Dated
The Town of Vernon.
28th April.

To the same.
Dated
Lambhithe.
9th May.

To the same.
Dated
"In oure hoost before Roan."
9th August.

ABSTRACT.

and John Feller, valet, who were formerly dwelling with Sir Thomas Mortemer, knight, deceased, to come to the king's presence in his realm of England, or elsewhere, and to return at their pleasure.

The chancellor is directed to give in commandment, by the king's writs under the great seal to the abbot of Cirencester, that he should not do, or cause to be done, any damage or molestation to the king's liege men of the said town, but that he should suffer the said town to be of free condition until the next parliament.

John Hulton, of Bacon-street, and John Beadenale, being, by the malice of certain persons, their enemies, indicted of divers murders, rapes, and felonies, before the justices of the peace for the county of Stafford, the king wills, that the indictment be removed into the king's bench, to be there determined according to the laws.

TEMP. HENRY V.*

The king encloses a petition from the parson of Street, in Somersetshire, complaining that the abbot and convent of Glastonbury had taken away his plough, &c. and imprisoned his men, because he had sued them for tithes; and orders the chancellor to call both parties before him, "and their causes herd, that he do unto them both right and equite; and in especial that he see that the porer party suffre no wrong."

The chancellor is commanded to attend to the petition of Margery Daye, touching certain extorsions and harms done unto her husband and her by John Armesby, notary of Leicester; and to see that right be done to the party complainant, "and the more favourably considering the poverty of the said Margery."

The chancellor is ordered to cause proclamation to be made in all the sea-ports and other places, that the truce between the king and the Duke of Bretagne was "prorogued until Halownesse next coming."

TEMP. HENRY VI.†

*"To the right reverend
fader in God our right trusty
and right welbeloved the*

Though the king had before written to the chancellor for the removing the parliament, which was to have been holden at Cambridge, to Winchester, on

* These letters are written in English, as are all those of King Henry V. after the year 1417.

† These letters, as well as all those of the same king, are written in English, and most of his letters are signed with his initials R. H. at the top of the letter. The royal signature does not appear to any letter before his time.

PARTIES.

Archbishop of Canterbury,
our Chancellor of England."

Dated

At Alsforth.

24th January. [25 Henry
VI.]

To the same.

Dated

Westminster.

8th July.

To the same.

Dated

At our Castle of Berk-
hampsted.

The last day of May. [22
Hen. VI.]

To the R^e Rev^d fadre &
entirely beloved Cousin our
Chancellor of England.

Dated

Pomfret Castle.

2d Dec. [1463.]

To the right reverend fa-
der in God our right trusty
and welbeloved the Bishop of
Bathe, our Chancellor.

Dated

Canterbury.

11th June.

"To our trusty and wel-
beloved clerk Maister Robert
Kirkeham keeper of our great
roll and of our rolles in oure
Chancerie and our welbeloved
Counsellour Thomas Colt clerk
of our hanaper."

Dated

The Monastery of St. Albans.
April.

ABSTRACT.

account of the pestilence; yet he now directs that it
be holden at the town of St. Edmund's Bury.

There being an assize arraigned by one Edmund
Cornwall, in the county of Hereford, against Ham-
phrey Blount, and others of his freehold in Ashton,
before William Yelverton and Richard Bingham, jus-
tices; the chancellor is ordered to make letters of
association under the great seal, that William Burley
be associate with them, and that they should not pro-
ceed on the said assize unless he be present.

The wardship and marriage of the daughter of the
Duke of Somerset, then lately deceased, to be grant-
ed to the Earl of Suffolk; and the chancellor is di-
rected to prepare letters patent accordingly.

TEMP. EDWARD IV.*

A commission of oyer and terminer to be made,
directed to John Shipward, mayor of Bristol, Nicho-
las Chook, one of the king's justices, Thomas Yong,
serjeant at law, and others, for the punishment of
certain persons who had stirred up commotions and
insurrections in the town of Bristol and its neighbour-
hood; with a memorandum in the king's own hand,
that if the chancellor thought he should have a war-
rant, he might have one made in due form.

The king commands the chancellor to send him by
the bearer a new commission of the peace for the
county of Suffolk, inclosing a schedule of the names
to be contained in it, and charging him not to change
the same commission in any wise, without a special
commandment from him so to do.

The king is very much surprized that a safe-con-
duct has not been made for the Kervel of Spain lying
at Southampton, and for the master and mariners of
the same, according to the verbal directions given by
him to the clerk of the rolls, and the privy seal deli-
vered to him by the Earl of Worcester; and peremp-
torily commands him to make it out without delay,
for which, if the warrant were not sufficient, he
should have it renewed, though the king thought his
speech was sufficient warrant; with a note in the
king's hand-writing, that he "willed the premises to
be sped without delay."

* The letters of King Edward IV. are all written in English, and most of them signed
by the king, with a monogram formed of the letters R. E. and frequently with notes at
the bottom in the king's hand-writing.

TEMP. RICHARD III.*

PARTIES.

"To the right reverend father in God our right trusty and welbeloved the Bishop of Lincolne, & Chancellor of England."

Dated
Our town of - - - ngdon.
12th March.

To the same.

Dated
The Castle of Kenelworth.
22d May.

To the same.

Dated
The Monastery of Gloucester.
2d Aug.

ABSTRACT.

The chancellor is ordered to make a commission under the great seal, for taking such carpenters and other artificers as might be thought expedient for the finishing of the chapel of Our Lady and St. Nicholas, (now King's College) in the university of Cambridge.

The King of Scotland having desired a safe-conduct for the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, with forty persons on horseback, to pass to Rome; and also for certain persons to be commissioners to keep the diet to be holden on the borders; the king orders the chancellor to prepare letters patent under the great seal, assuring him by that letter, signed with his hand, that his majesty, at more leisure, would make unto him such sufficient warrant for his discharge in that behalf, as he should think best to be devised; enclosing a schedule with the names of the Scotch commissioners, signed by the king at the top and bottom.

The chancellor is ordered to make letters of general pardon under the great seal for Sir Ralph Hastings, knight, late lieutenant of the Castle of Guines; and also letters of confirmation of all lands, "Liveloode," and offices granted to him by King Edward the Fourth, and to cause the same to be delivered to the said Sir Ralph out of the king's hanaper, sending unto his majesty the very copies of them, to the intent he might thereupon provide a more sufficient warrant to the chancellor, besides that letter signed with his hand.

* The letters of King Richard III. are all in English, signed by him at the top with the letters R. R.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

CHRISTIANS OF SAINT JOHN.

IN the neighbourhood of Bassora, and in many parts of Arabia, a Jewish sect exists, the members of which call themselves *disciples of John*. They maintain that John, and not Jesus, was the true Christ; and they preserve with great veneration certain sacred books, which they ascribe to him. Like Apollos, (Acts xviii. 25,) they know only the baptism of John. (Acts xix. 3.) Like the Ephesians, they retain it.

In 1652 father Ignatius published at Rome an account of these sectaries, in an octavo volume, entitled, "*Narratio originis rituum et errorum Christianorum Sancti Johannis*." And in 1780, Mathias

Norberg printed in the Gottingen Transactions, a further account of these staunch Galilæans. They recognize Jesus as a teacher worthy and authorized to continue the lessons of John; but complain of the form of baptism introduced by his disciples, as encroaching on the unity of God. These sectaries avoid wine; but celebrate annually the sacrament of baptism, after which they eat locusts and honey.

In addition to the Jewish canon of the Old Testament, which with them contains the book of Enoch, and not the Ecclesiastes, they receive as sacred a *dizan*, or collection of four books. The first treats of the fall of the Angels; and

was given to Adam by the Angel Raphael. The second contains the sacred history of Galilee. The third preserves the moral precepts of John. The fourth contains the ceremonial law, which he considered as of perpetual obligation.

Copies of these books exist in the public libraries at Paris: the dialect is a corrupt Arabic, in which the gutturals are suppressed. A beautiful prayer has been translated from them by M. Silvestre de Sacy. Probably the divan includes genuine writings of John the baptist.

A CHRONICLER'S ACCOUNT OF ENGLAND'S
FIRST INTERFERENCE IN THE AFFAIRS
OF SPAIN.

In the 40th year of Edward III. that noble prince his son, (Edward Le Noir) was applied to by Don Pedro, (surnamed the Cruel,) King of Castile, who implored his protection, being drove out of his dominions by Don Henry, his bastard brother, whom the Pope had made legitimate, and excommunicated Don Pedro.

Though many of the counsellors of the English prince endeavoured to dissuade him from abetting the quarrel of this tyrannical and unhappy king, by laying before him not only the tranquillity of his present condition, but the many cruelties that Don Pedro had committed, whereby he had rendered himself infamous and odious to his own subjects, and was deservedly thrust out of his kingdom as an example of divine vengeance, to warn all Christian princes from pursuing the same tyrannical methods; yet the prince, out of a deep resentment that a bastard should usurp a crown from the lawful heir, and thereby the fundamental law of succession be broken, which he looked upon as an evil example to the dignity of kings, with more generosity than justice, the prince determined to re-instate the exiled monarch on the throne, and Don Pedro publicly pledged himself, in case of success, to "make ample amends to the prince and his followers in all things." The Prince of Wales was now in the flower of his manhood, being in the 36th year of his age, of full strength of body, of undaunted courage and resolution, tempered with experience and discretion, yet he engaged in the hazardous enterprise of attempting to drive out the bastard king, who was master of the hearts of all the nobles, prelates, and the whole body of the people of the realm, who had concurred in thrusting Pedro out of the kingdom, where he was generally hated or despised.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 247.

While the prince was busied at Bourdeaux in his preparations for the Spanish war, and waiting the expected arrival of his brother the Duke of Lancaster, the princess, his consort, was delivered of a son, on the day of the Three Kings of Colen, commonly called the *Epiphany*, being Wednesday, the 6th of January, 1367, about the hour of ten o'clock in the morning. On the Friday after, at noon, he was christened at Bourdeaux, in the church of St. Andrew, in that city. He was called, after the manner of that age, Richard of Bourdeaux, from the place of his birth, and, after the death of his father and grand-father, became King of England, the second of that name.

Froissart relates, that on the day of this prince's birth, as he sat at dinner in Bourdeaux, *Sir Richard Pontchardon*, a valiant knight of England, skilled in astrological science, came to him within two hours after he was born, and said, "Froissart, write down, and put in memory, that this morning my lady the princess is brought to-bed of a son, on this 12th day, which is the day of the three kings, and though he is but second son of a king, yet shall he be king;" which fell out to be true, for Edward, his elder brother, dying at the age of seven years, he succeeded his grand-father king Edward, and wore the crown about twenty-two years.

On the Sunday following the 10th of January, the Prince of Wales left the city of Bourdeaux, and departed for Spain, and being joined by his brother the Duke of Lancaster, they arrived on the frontiers of Spain the latter end of March. At day-break, (Saturday the 3rd of April,) they advanced to attack Don Henry, whose army lay encamped before the city of Najara, (Vittoria). Three thousand of the Spanish spearmen gave way at the first shock. King Henry had with him above 60,000 men, horse and foot; the fight was fiercely and doubtfully maintained till noon, when the prince gained a complete victory.

Don Pedro would have had all the Spanish prisoners put to death; however all but William Garibz were spared at the prince's desire.

This exploit terrified the Spaniards, who returned to their allegiance, and accepted Don Pedro as their lawful king; it was nevertheless attended with the most fatal consequences, for during his stay, in expectation of the performance of Don Pedro's promises, the prince fell sick of an incurable disease, which about

ten years after put a period to his life; though not before he had beheld the loss of almost the whole principality of Aquitaine, which was occasioned by this expedition and his want of health.

The prince, his lords, and their followers, being quartered in Valladolid, Don Pedro set out for Seville, under pretence of raising money to re-pay the prince the expense he had incurred by this expedition; the news of whose success had occasioned great triumph to be made in England, particularly in the king's chamber and the city of London, where the lord mayor and aldermen erected triumphal arches.

In France unfeigned sorrow sat on every brow, for the loss of so many of their bravest countrymen, who had been induced to join the English prince, in this expedition: for the loss of so many of their bravest countrymen in the battle proved a corrosive in the minds of those who wished well to the honour and interests of France.

The prince, after waiting till the beginning of July, found Don Pedro as unjust and dishonourable as, by report, he had been cruel. The followers of the prince had already found themselves hardly able to endure the infectious air of Spain, and from his own ill state of health it was impracticable to compel Don Pedro to be just. The King of Majorica, and many hundreds of the prince's men, being ill, they set out on their return to France, where he was received in triumph, and met by his beautiful princess, and by his eldest son Edward, then about three years of age. Pedro was again dethroned and slain by the bastard Henry, who again became King of Castile. The prince, to defray the debt incurred by the Spanish expedition, raised a forage, or tax on chimnies, throughout all his principality of Aquitaine, which occasioned strong remonstrances, general discontent, and at length a general insurrection. Every fire was to pay a frank, and the rich to have answered for the poor; this occasioned much jangling in the beginning of 1369. In the 44th of Edward III. viz. 1371, all the Barons of Gascoigne and Poictou fell from their allegiance to the English interest."—Such were the effects of espousing the cause of Don Pedro, and meddling in the concerns of another people in the 14th century.

PUNCH.

Punch, says one etymologist, is corrupted from *paunch*; it is the character

in a puppet-show which answers to the fat fool of the old comedy. Punch, says another etymologist, is corrupted from the Italian *polichinello*, and is the arch Neapolitan valet of the Italian theatre. Which is in the right?

CHARACTERS.

An historic character, says a German professor, should consist of two parts, the *prosography*, or description of the person, and the *ethopea*, or description of the mind and manners. The following portrait, by Sarrasin, of Albert Wallenstein, unites both kinds of delineation.

"Albert Wallenstein had a tall and vigorous body, a face rather majestic than agreeable. He was naturally very sober, slept little, and bore with alacrity hunger, labour, and fatigue. The attacks of gout and of old age he repeatedly overcame by temperance and exercise. He had a great and bold, but a restless and uneasy spirit, speaking little, thinking and writing much. In war he was valiant and discreet, skilful in raising and in subsisting soldiers, anxious about glory, and fond of composing his own dispatches. He was a severe punisher, a prodigal rewarder of his soldiers; but in both judicious. Firm in misfortune, civil in necessity, haughty in prosperity, he was envious of another's glory, and of his own jealous. Implacable in his hatred, cruel in his revenge, hasty in his anger; he loved magnificence, ostentation, and novelty. Apparently extravagant, he did nothing without a purpose. Full of pretences about the public cause, he attended carefully to his personal fortune and advancement. A contemner of religion, he made it subservient to his policy. He sought to appear disinterested, but was alive to the designs of others, and skilled in concealing his own. He was singularly impenetrable; because he used the mask of frankness before the public, and railed at dissimulation, of which he made a frequent use."

The French critics cite as a masterpiece of character-drawing Bossuet's sketch of Cromwell, in his *Funeral Oration of the Queen of England*. Surely the French critics overrate Bossuet in this, as in many other instances: the style is abstract without condensation, too pictureless and vague for oratory; nor does it exhibit a hitting likeness. In Cowley's *Discourse concerning the Government of Oliver Cromwell*, a much more eloquent and precise character occurs of that usurper.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

WRITTEN IN THE ALCOVE OF RICHARD
POTTS, ESQ. TRIANGLE, HACKNEY.

HACKNEY'D in life's dull joys and
pleasing pains,
No novelty to hackney'd age remains,
Yet since in Hackney garden I am caught,
No hackney'd subject shall engage my
thought.
Too much of solitude the country yields,
Midst forests, parks, and wide extended
fields,
Where splendid seats may boast their miles
of range,
Here I sit snug "within a walk of Change,"
While near this spot two neighbouring villas
stand,
Like good Samaritans on either hand;
And tho' their walls of brick contract the
scene,
A neighbour's better than a belt or skreen.
Here city smok and country air contend,
Yet "*Rus in Urbe*" proves of wealth the
friend.
Nor let me scorn the villa's humble scope,
Since wealth's the stimulus to active hope,
That golden hope which from the city
springs,
The mart of merchants, or the court of
kings,
Here gold in effigy hangs o'er my head,
While golden blossoms the liburnums shed;
There in that little pool the gold fish glitters,
Emblem of floating wealth and money-
getters,
Odd fishes flound'ring in life's troubled
wave,
Who thirst for more,—not using what they
have.
No matter—bustling busy man befriends
His fellow man, if useful be his ends.
Near this alcove establishments I view,
Proving both theory and practice true;
Thus public good from private has pro-
ceeded,
BRAIDWOOD and **WAREURTON** have both
succeeded;
Each dedicates his life to serve mankind,
One aids the *speech*, the other heals the *mind*,
Actively useful in conferring bliss
On those who *speaking*, or those who *think*
amiss.
H. R.
May 13, 1813.

A SONG OF FREEDOM,

FOR THE NINETEENTH CENTURY:

An Ode written in 1775, and translated from
the German of Frederic Leopold, Count
Stolberg.

WHY dost thou linger thus, O morning sun?
Do the cool waves of ocean stay thy way?
Why dost thou linger thus,
Sun of our day of fame?

Rise: a free people waits to hail thy ray.
Turn from yon world of slaves thine eye of fire,
On a free people shed
The glories of thy beam.
He climbs, he climbs aloof, and gilds the hills;
A rosier radiance dances on the trees;
Sparkling the silver brook
To the dim valley scuds.

Now thou art bright, fair stream; but once we
saw
Blood in thy waves, and corpses in thy bed,
And grappling warriors choak'd
Thy swollen and troubled flood;
With fluttering hair the flying tyrants sped,
Pale, trembling, headlong, to thy waters sped:
Into thine angry wave
Pursuing freemen sprang.

Blood of the horses dyed thy azure stream,
Blood of the riders dyed thy azure stream,
Blood of the tyrants slaves—
Fall tyrants, tyrants fall!
Red was the meadow, red thy rushy brink,
Reeking with slaughter. In the bush of thorn,
Clothes of the flying stuck,
Hair of the dying stuck.

At the rock's foot the nation-cerber lay,
Apollyon's sceptre-wielding arm was stiff,
Broken his long long sword,
Wounded his groaning horse.
Dumb the blasphemer's, the commander's
tongue,
Nor hell nor man gave heed. His conscious eye
Still roll'd, as if to ask
The brandish'd spear for death.

But not a son of Germany vouchsafed
With pitying hand the honourable steel.
Was not the curse of God
Upon his forehead stamp'd?
As o'er her prey the screaming eagle planes,
O'er him was seen the wrath of Heav'n to lour;
He lay, till midnight wolves
Tore out the unfeeling heart.

But ah! the young heroic Henry fell;
The castle-walls of Remling rung with groans;
Mother and sister wept
Their fallen, their beloved;
His lovely wife not e'en a parent's hope
Could lift above the crushing load of woe,
She, and the babe unborn,
Partook his early tomb.

Not one of all the slavish crew escap'd.
Like to the fallow leaves which storm-winds
strow,
Their corpses far and wide
Lay weltering in the field;
Or floated on the far-polluted stream,
Welcome not now where health or pity dwell.
Back from the gory wave
The thirsting horse withdrew;
The harmless herd gazed, and forbore to taste;
The silent tenants of the boughs forbore;
Only the vulture drank,
The raven and the wolf.

With cymbal and drum,
 With trumpet and fife,
 The glee of the victor is loud on the hill,
 And rouses the echoes, and beckons the dance ;
 The song of the girl,
 The music of war,
 In thundering triumph are mingled on high,
 Like nightingales singing where cataracts rush.
 High in the air the eagle soars of song ;
 Beneath him hawks, our lesser triumphs, flit :
 O'er the last battle now
 His steadier wing is pois'd.
 Fierce glow'd the noon ; the sweat of heroes
 bath'd
 The trampled grass ; and breezes of the wood
 Reach'd but the foe, who strove
 Three hours in doubtful fight.
 Like standing halm that rocks beneath the wind,
 The hostile squadrons billow to and fro,
 And, slow as ocean ebbs,
 The sons of freedom cede ;
 When, on their foaming chargers, forward sprang
 Two youths, their sabres lightning, and their
 name
 Stolberg—behind them rode
 Obeying thousand friends.

Vehement, as down the rock the floody Rhine
 Showers its loud thunder and eternal foam ;
 Speedy, as tigers spring,
 They struck the startled foe.
 The Stolbergs fought and sank : but they
 achiev'd
 The lovely bloody death in freedom's cause.
 Let no base sigh be heard
 Beside their early grave !

Time was, their grandsire wept a burning tear
 Of youthful hope, that he might perish so ;
 Upon his harp it fell,
 To exhale not quite in vain.
 Then thro' the mist of future years he saw
 Battles of freedom tinge the patriot soil,
 Saw his brave children fall,
 And smil'd upon their doom.

Sunk was the sun of day ; with roseate wing
 The evening fan'd the aged Rhine ; but still
 The battle thunder'd loud,
 And lightened far and wide.
 Glad, from the caves of Heaven, thro' purple
 clouds,
 Herman and Tell, Luther and Klopstock, lean'd,
 And godlike strength of soul,
 And German daring gave.

To the pale twilight wistful look'd the foe,
 Dimm'd was the frown of scorn, the blush of
 shame ;
 They fled ; wide o'er the field
 Their scattering legions fled.
 With dreeping swords we followed might and
 main ;
 They hop'd the mantle of the night would hide ;
 When o'er the firs arose
 Angry and full the moon.
 Night of destruction ! awful though thy deeds
 Be dear and holy to a nation freed !

The country's birth-day each
 More than his own should prize,
 More than the night which gave his blushing
 bride.
 Thy song of triumph in our cities rolls,
 The song which heroes love,
 The song to freedom dear ;
 Voices of virgins mingle in the lay,
 As floats its music o'er rejoicing crouds ;
 So murmur waterfalls
 Beside the ocean's roar.

Germania, thou art free ! Germania, free !
 Now may'st thou stately take thy central stand
 Amid the nations ; now
 Exalt thy wreathed brow :
 Proud as thy Brocken, when the light of dawn
 Reddens its forehead, while the mountains round
 Still in wan twilight sleep,
 And darkness shrouds the vale.

Welcome great century of liberty,
 Thou fairest daughter of slow-teeming Time !
 With pangs unwont she bare,
 But hail'd her mighty child :
 Trembling she took thee with maternal arm ;
 Glad shudders shook her frame ; she kist thy
 front,
 And from her quivering lip
 Prophetic accents broke :
 " Daughter, thou takest away thy mother's grief ;
 Thou hast avenged thy weeping sister's shame ;
 Each to the yawning tomb
 Went with unwilling step ;
 Each in her youth had hop'd to wield thy sword,
 And hold thy balance, dread retributress.

Bold is thy rolling eye,
 And strong thy tender hand,
 And soon beside thy cradle shall be heard
 The tunes of warfare, and the clash of arms ;
 Hearken thou shalt with smiles,
 As on thy mother's breast
 I see thee quickly grow : with giant step,
 With streamy golden hair, with lightening eye,
 Thou shalt come forth, and thrones
 And tyrants tread to dust.
 Thy urn, tho' snatch'd with bloody hand, shall
 pour
 O'er Germany the stream of liberty ;
 Each flower of paradise
 Delights to crown its brink."

ON THE STYLE OF DR. JOHNSON,
 By Dr. WOLCOT.

I OWN I like not Johnson's turgid style,
 Who gives an inch th' importance of a mile ;
 Uprears the club of Hercules, for what ?
 To crush a butterfly, or brain a gnat ;
 Creates a whirlwind from the earth to draw
 A goose's feather, or exalt a straw ;
 Sets wheels on wheels in motion, such a clatter,
 To force up one poor nipperkin of water ;
 Bids ocean labour with tremendous roar,
 To heave a cockle-shell upon the shore ;
 The same on every theme his pompous art,
 Heaven's awful thunder, or a rumbling cart !
 October 5, 1813.

PATENTS

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOSEPH BRAMAH's, (of Pimlico,) for
*Improvements in Main and other Pipes,
 and applying the Water to other useful
 purposes.*—Dated October 31, 1812.

WE have already noticed the great powers of Mr. BRAMAH's pressing machine, and the present patent has been taken out to enable Mr. B. to apply his principle to a variety of useful purposes. It is evident that Mr. B. has possessed himself of an enormous power, equal or superior to that of steam; and it seems capable of applications as much more extensive than that agent, as the degree in which the principle of elasticity in gaseous fluids is of more extensive application than the mere elasticity of aqueous vapours.

Mr. Bramah rests the claims of this patent solely on the new and beneficial effects he may produce by sundry new methods of conducting, applying, and employing water; in the hydrostatic application of water, on his late patent hydro-mechanical principle, to a variety of new purposes, and for the production of such new and beneficial effects as the said new system of mechanics hath not heretofore been applied to produce.

Instead of using, in all cases, the simple cylinder and piston as his grand operator, he proposes to use a compound apparatus, consisting of a plurality of hollow cylinders so fitted and equipped as to slide, water and air tight, one within another, exactly on the principle of an opera-glass, or common hand telescope, and by which principle of construction he is enabled to make machines for raising and lowering with great expedition the most ponderous or trifling weights to a prodigious height, either by the injection of water, air, or any other solid or elastic fluid. By this new application of fluid pressure, he is enabled to construct machinery for any purpose whatever, where expeditious elevation and depression are required, as signals at sea, machines for hoisting lights, beacons, telegraphs, &c. &c.

By the help of the above-mentioned hydro-mechanical application, and the introduction of a new principle of flood-gates, cleansing sluices, and new methods of constructing canals, aqueducts, float-docks, harbours, and other species of open water-works, he is enabled to produce many important effects, and to accomplish a variety of new objects.

And lastly, he is enabled to transfer the effects of the motion of the tide, water-falls, or any other stationed, elementary, or other force, from the place where he can collect it, to any distance, for the establishment of general and collective depôts, or magazines of power, to be retailed out for any known purpose that may be required.

He next proposes to introduce a method of supply that will obviate the ruinous competitorship which now exists among the fire insurance companies, and totally to prevent FIRES, so as to render fire-insurance unnecessary: and to give the public a constant supply of water at all points, and to a commanding altitude.

Instead of continuing the use of nine sets of mains and pipes, belonging to the nine London companies, he proposes to introduce one single principal main only, down the middle of every street, forming transverse and other junctions universally with each other, like the thoroughfare streets themselves throughout the whole circuit or extent of service, so as to form no more collectively than one universal cavity or channel for the water's circulation in all directions.

From this general main branch, he proposes to supply all his smaller ramifications for every purpose; and by the introduction of a number of *capacious air-vessels*, or loaded pistons acting up and down in cylinders, in the vicinity of his engines, he will cause a heavy pressure upon the water in the said mains and pipes to be constantly kept up, equal to the pressure of any number of atmospheres; and which pressure he will regulate by safety valves, placed either in the said air vessels or cylinders, in the loaded pistons themselves, or in any other parts of the main and pipes.

The said collective main will then constitute a great and universal depôt, or magazine of hydrostatic force, sufficient to become the *primum mobile* of any machinery, or for any other hydrostatic operation; which force he can draw off and retail for any purpose of local machinery, in the same manner as water for domestic and other uses.

He proposes also to have the water always on, and his mains and pipes constantly capable of influx and reflux at all points, subject to the controul of stop-cocks, valves, &c. for repairs, &c.

He proposes also, in all his public works, to introduce an especial main
 with

with its ramifications for *hydro-mechanical purposes only*, and another for water. In this case he will cause the spent water issuing from the hydrostatic machinery to be conveyed by pipes into the domestic main for domestic use, allowing such a portion of the unspent hydrostatic pressure to be continued in the domestic duct, as will be amply sufficient to raise the water up to any altitude. And both mains being constructed with air-vessels, he can, if necessary, render the pressure in them equal; and both of them may be charged either by the same machinery at the fountain head, or by distinct and separate engines. He illustrates this by stating, that he is in the habit of applying water, without any difficulty in his hydrostatic machinery, under a pressure capable of supporting an altitude of more than 20,000 feet; and he thinks this fact will demonstrate the utility and extent of the principle applied in this way.

By this accumulated magazine of power, he conceives he shall be enabled to drive machinery of every description, for any purpose, and of any magnitude, as grinding, turning, sawing, pressing, stamping, grasping, raising weights and goods, and for every purpose whatever, in any situation to which he can convey a small pipe.

To prevent the bad effects of rust in his iron materials, he proposes to line all his iron cylinders, and to cover his iron pistons with sheet copper, or brass, by a process very similar to the method used by opticians in making their brass tubes for sliding telescopes.

The compound apparatus for elevating and depressing weights, or other objects, on the principle of the opera-glass, he performs by tubes, as above, and causes them to slide within one another, air and water tight. By these elevators he can, with very great expedition, hoist and lower any light weight to any required altitude without danger. For instance, he can cause five hundred tubes, of five feet in length, to slide one within another. A bottom is fixed to the external tube, which being joined to, and communicating with a copious vessel of condensed air, when the stop-cock is opened, and the condensed air admitted into the bottom of this system of tubes, its expansive force will slide them all out in succession, till each of them reaches its stop, the exterior tube standing on its bottom, which being securely fixed, becomes the base of the machine. When all these tubes have been slid out to their ultimate bounds, the aggregate alti-

tude will be $5 \times 500 = 2,500$ feet, a height that can be attained in a few seconds.

This improvement will be of great utility in a variety of applications; thus lights of any description, signals, telegraphs, &c. &c. can be hoisted to an immense altitude, and lowered with surprising expedition. He can also, he says, construct apparatus on this principle, that will prevent ships from sinking even if their bottoms be lost: he can raise or destroy wrecks: and for military purposes he can remove or destroy bridges, walls, towers, gates, trees, or any other obstacle, with expedition.

Goods, and every kind of light, or the most ponderous weights, can also be raised and lowered to and from warehouses of any description, with safety and expedition, without either rope, chain, pulley, or any crane-apparatus like those now used. Ships may be launched, lifted upon land, hoisted in docks or building-ships for repairs, or the most stubborn planks and timbers bent into any curve; masts may be taken out or put in, and innumerable other processes accomplished in ship-builders' yards, by apparatus on this principle.

Mr. Bramah next proposes to construct canals, docks, harbours, or any other water-works, so that they can be easily cleansed and cleared of all their mud, at a very trifling expense. And by a particular shape and manner of construction, to render them capable of having caused in them (by the application of machinery between the extremities of any length of level) artificial currents in reverse directions, so that vessels of any description can be made to float without sails, wind, tide, towage, or oars, and with any velocity required. And he proposes also to apply his hydro-mechanical works in canals, so as to lift and lower vessels from one level to another without locks.

It is impossible to follow Mr. B. through the prolixity of his details on these subjects, particularly as he is totally ignorant of the mechanism of the English language, and of perspicuity of style. The specification is written more in the manner of a quack puff, than of a scientific exposition of some very ingenious and important applications of a powerful agent in mechanics. While however we regret that Mr. B. had no friend at hand to exhibit his specification in language intelligible to Englishmen, we recommend the objects and principles of this patent to the notice of our readers, as one of the most important, and

and the most fruitful in useful applications, that we have for a long time presented to them.

List of other Patents lately granted, and of which we solicit Copies of the Specifications.

To FRANK PARKINSON, of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, distiller; for a still and boiler for preventing accidents by fire, and for preserving spirits and other articles from waste in the operation of distilling and boiling. Dated Sept. 4, 1813.

To JOHN WESTWOOD, of Sheffield, in the county of York, artist and general manufacturer; for a method of embossing ivory by pressure. Dated September 4, 1813.

To JACOB BRAZILL, of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, gentleman; for a machine for working capstans and pumps on-board ships. Dated September 4, 1813.

* * We invite all Patentees to favour us with copies of their Specifications.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

* * Communications of New Books and Titles are solicited.

BIOGRAPHY.

MEMOIRS of Margaret de Valois, Queen of Navarre; translated from the French. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

An Essay on the Study and Composition of Biography; by James Feild Stanfield. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

BOTANY.

Flora Glatiana; a Catalogue of the Indigenous Plants on the Banks of the Clyde, and in the Neighbourhood of Glasgow; by T. Hopkirk, F.R.S. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

COMMERCE.

Three Hundred and Sixty-five Tables, exhibiting, without calculation, the number of Days from each Day of the Year, to every other Day of the Year; by J. N. Cossam. 12mo. 18s.

DRAMA.

At Home; a Farce, with Music. 2s.

EDUCATION.

Blair's Grammar of Natural Philosophy, with the Additions of Chemistry, Geology, &c.; and enlarged throughout, with new plates. 5s. 6d.

500 Questions and Exercises on ditto. 1s.

Maxims, Reflections, and Biographical Anecdotes, selected for the Use of Young Persons; by James Hewes Bransby. 2s.

The Good Aunt. 1 vol. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

A new Geography, in Question and Answer; by two Ladies. 18mo. 3s.

Entick's Spelling Dictionary, abridged for the Younger Classes in Schools; by the Rev. T. Ash. Square 12mo. 2s.

Symbolic Illustrations to the History of England: three parts, (Part I.); by Mary Ann Randall. 4to. 10s. 6d.

GEOGRAPHY.

A Sketch of Modern and Ancient Geography; by S. Butler, D.D. 8vo. 9s.

Geographical Exercises on the New Testament; by Wm. Butler. 12mo. 5s.

LAW.

The Laws relating to the Clergy, being a complete Guide to Clergymen; by the Rev. David Williams. 8vo. 16s.

MATHEMATICS.

An Introduction to the Study of the Ma-

thematical Principles of Natural Philosophy; by the Rev. B. Bridge, B.D. F.R.S. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

MEDICINE.

Medical Histories and Reflections; by J. Ferriar, M.D. Vol. IV. 5s.

A Treatise on the History, Nature, and Treatment of Chincough; by R. Watts, M.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Particulars of a Case of Hydrophobia; by Rice Wynne. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES.

The Beauties of Anna Seward. 1 vol. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

Letters of Mrs. Eliz. Montague; part second. Vols. III. and IV. crown 8vo. 14s. —Demy 21s.

Excursions of Vigilias; by S. Moreil, 12mo. 3s.

Observations on Works of Fiction, particularly those for Children and Adolescence. 12mo. 4s.

A Complete Collection of English Proverbs; by John Ray, M.A. Edited by John Belfour, esq. 8vo. 12s.

A Statement of Facts, relative to the supposed Abstinence of Anne Moore, of Tutbury; by the Rev. Legh Richmond. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

A Treatise on Human Happiness; by W. Stevens, D.D. Edited by the Rev. T. Martyn. crown 8vo. 7s.

NOVELS.

I Can't Afford It; by Mrs. Hamilton. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

Adelaide; or the Counter Charm; by the Author of Santo Sebastiano, &c. 5 vols.

Atala; from the French of Chateaubriand. foolscap 6s.

Ditto, ditto, in Spanish. 5s.

Jane de Dunstanville, or Characters as they are; by Isabella Kelly. 4 vols. 1l. 1s. Liberality and Prejudice; by Eliza Cox. 3 vols. 18s.

Madelina, a Tale; by Louisa Stanhope. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 2s.

The

The Modern Antique; or the Muse in the Costume of Queen Anne. 8vo. 12s.

POETRY.

Fancy, or Effusions of the Heart; by W. Freeman. foolscap 8vo. 6s.

Woburn Abbey Georgics, or the Last Gathering; a Poem, in four Cantos. Canto I. and II. 4s. 6d.

A new Edition, enlarged, of the Poems of Lord Thurlow. 1rs.

Leaves of Laurel, or New Probationary Odes; by Candidates for the Laureatship. 8vo. 3s.

Poems by Miss Prescott. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

POLITICS.

Historical, Military, and Picturesque Observations on Portugal; by G. Laudman. Part III. 21s.

The Debate in the House of Commons, April 5, on Sir S. Romilly's Bill, on Punishment for High Treason; by Basil Montague, esq. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A Reply to the Strictures of the Rev. Isaac Milner; by Herbert Marsh, D.D. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Remarks on Methodism; by a Minister of the Church of England. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

View of the French Campaign in Russia in the Year 1812; by an Officer. 8vo. 7s.

THEOLOGY.

A Treatise on the Church, chiefly with respect to its Government; by E. Barwick, A.M. Second edition, considerably enlarged and improved. 8vo. 12s.

The Book of Wonders, marvellous and true; by Joanna Southcott. 8vo. 1s. 9d.

A Sermon on the Parable of the Prodigal Son, preached on Behalf of the Refuge for the Destitute; by the Rev. James Rudge, M.A. lecturer of Limehouse. 1s. 6d.

A Tribute to the Memory of the Rev.

John Simpson; a Sermon preached at the Unitarian Chapel, Bath, on the 29th of August, 1813; by Joseph Hunter. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon preached at the Meeting-house, Salters' Hall, Cannon-street, on Aug. 8, 1813, on the Death of the Rev. Hugh Worthington, in the fortieth year of his Ministry at that place, with explanatory Notes; by James Lindsay, D.D. 1s. 6d.

A Thanksgiving Sermon, preached Aug. 1, 1813, at the New Meeting House, Birmingham, on occasion of the Act exempting the Impugners of the Doctrine of the Trinity from certain Disabilities and Penalties; by John Kentish. 1s.

A Sermon, June 9, 1813, before the Supporters of the Unitarian Fund; by Edmund Butcher. 12mo. 1s.

The History of the Beast of the Apocalypse; by Capt. Maitland. 8vo. 2s.

Sermons on Important Subjects; by T. L. O'Beirne, D.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Phædo, a Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul; newly translated from the Greek of Plato. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Fast Sermon in the Parish Church of Ripley; by the Rev. H. W. Powell. 4to. 1s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Costume of Yorkshire, illustrated by coloured Engravings, descriptive of the peculiar Dress and Manners of various Inhabitants of that extensive and populous County, (ten numbers,) No. I. 4to. 12s. or 1l. 1s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Narrative of a Tour in the Year 1667, to La Grande Chartereuse and Alet; by Dom Claude Lancelot. 8vo. 8s.

A new and corrected Edition of Mr. Hobhouse's Travels in Turkey, 5l. 5s.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE First Part of the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1813, contains among others the following papers:

On a new detonating Compound, by Sir Humphry Davy. This is the substance the original discoverer of which was a M. Dulong, and he obtained it by passing a mixture of chlorine and azotic gas through a solution of sal ammoniac. *Azotane*, its name, has the colour and fluidity of olive oil; its specific gravity is above 1.6. It detonates with a *bright light* when heated in water, and when brought in contact with oil or phosphorus: it acts slowly on ether and alcohol: with mercury it forms corrosive sublimate: on tin and zinc it has no action: neither does it act on sulphur or resin:

it explodes in alcohol and ether, having phosphorus in solution: in muriatic acid it gives off gas rapidly, but does not explode: it has but little action on sulphuric acid. It is a compound of chlorine and azote.

Observations relative to the Near and Distant Sight of different Persons, by James Ware, esq. Contains many cases of near-sighted persons, with some remarkable changes, produced in the sight by different causes, authorizing the following conclusions:

1. That near-sightedness is rarely observed in infants, or even in children under ten years of age. It affects the higher classes of society more than the lower: and the instances are few, if any; in which, if the use of concave glasses has

has been adopted, increasing years have either removed or lessened this imperfection.

2. That though the usual effect of time on perfect eyes be that of inducing a necessity to make use of convex glasses, in order to see near objects distinctly; yet sometimes, even after the age of fifty, and after convex glasses have been used many years for this purpose, the eyes have not only ceased to derive benefit from them, when looking at near objects, but they have required concave glasses to enable them to distinguish with precision objects at a distance.

3. That though the cause of this change be not always known, yet sometimes it has been induced by the use of evacuating remedies, particularly of leeches applied to the temples; and sometimes by looking through a microscope, for a continued length of time, for several successive days.

4. That instances are not uncommon in which persons far advanced in life, (viz. between eighty and ninety) whose eyes have been accustomed for a long time to the use of deeply convex glasses, when they have read or written, have ceased to derive benefit from these glasses, and they have become able, without any assistance, to see both near and distant objects almost as well as when they were young. Although it be not easy to ascertain the cause of this amended vision, it seems not improbable that it is occasioned by an absorption of part of the vitreous humour; in consequence of which the sides of the eye collapse, and its axis from the cornea to the retina is lengthened; by which alteration the length of this axis is brought into the same proportion to the flattened state of the cornea, or crystalline, or both, which it had to these parts before the alteration took place.

On the Elementary Particles of certain Crystals, by William Hyde Wollaston, M.D. sec. R. S. The regular octahedron constitutes the primitive form of a considerable number of minerals, but there is a difficulty with respect to the figure of the integrant molecules of such bodies. The octahedron may be divided into octahedrons and tetrahedrons, and the same observation applies to each of the tetrahedrons thus obtained; so that two different figures present themselves. If we make choice of the tetrahedron, we must suppose the body full of octahedral spaces; and if we adopt the octahedron, the body must be full of tetrahedral

spaces: and the molecules, whether octahedral or tetrahedral, must unite by their edges instead of their faces. Dr. Wollaston removes the difficulty by supposing the integrant molecules in such cases to be spherical: and he shows how spherical molecules are capable of forming tetrahedrons, octahedrons, and rhomboids: also, that rhomboids would be the result of the union of oblate spheroids; and that oblong spheroids, on the contrary, would form three and six-sided prisms. He shows too that cubes may be the result of the union of two sets of spherical particles, each set forming a tetrahedron.

On a Method of Freezing at a Distance, by the same gentleman. It is well known that the temperature of liquids is cooled by evaporation; but in close vessels evaporation is limited by the great bulk into which the vapour expands. Dr. Wollaston, in this paper, describes an ingenious instrument, to which he has given the name of *cryophorus*; by means of which, water may be frozen in close vessels by its evaporation with great facility. This instrument is a glass stem, having bulbs at each end. The internal diameter of the stem is about one-eighth of an inch, and each extremity is blown into a ball; the stem is bent at right angles about half an inch from each ball. One of the balls is filled not quite half full of water. This liquid is boiled for some time to expel the air, and the capillary tube at the extremity of the other ball is then sealed hermetically. If the empty ball of this instrument is plunged into a mixture of snow and salt, the vapour within it is condensed so fast, that the water in the other ball freezes.

A Description of the Solvent Glands and Gizzards of the Ardea Argala, the Casuarius Emu, and the Long-legged Cassowary, from New South Wales, by Sir Everard Home, bart. The ardea argala, a native of Bengal, feeding on carrion, and very voracious, has its solvent glands disposed in two circular masses, one on the anterior, the other on the posterior side of the cardiac cavity. Each gland is made up of five or six cells, and these open into one common excretory duct. In the casuarius emu, the solvent glands are oval bags $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch long, and $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch wide. They occupy the whole surface of the cardiac cavity, which is very large. The gizzard is situated out of the direction of the cardiac cavity, so that the food can pass into the duodenum without entering the

the gizzard. The structure of these organs in the long-legged cassowary of New South Wales is similar. Sir Everard Home terminates this paper by showing that the length of the intestines in birds increases with the scarcity of their food.

In the *Casuarus Emu*, the intestines are 7 feet long.—*Rhea Americana* 19 feet 11 inches.—*Struthio Camelus* 77 feet 9 inches.

Additional Remarks on the State in which Alcohol exists in Fermented Liquors, by William Thomas Brande, esq. To confirm his former conclusions respecting the great quantity of alcohol contained in wine, Mr. Brande dropped into wine a solution of acetate of lead (Goulard's extract) till the whole colouring matter was precipitated. The wine thus freed from colouring matter was mixed with dry subcarbonate of potash, and set aside. Alcohol soon separated, and floated on the surface of the liquid. He found that when Port wine was partly distilled, the portion in the receiver being mixed with that in the alembic, the wine was restored to its original taste and specific gravity. Mr. Brande states the quantity of alcohol of 0.825 in 100 measures of Port wine at 22 measures.

On some Properties of Light, by David Brewster. These properties are divided into four sets: 1. *On a new Property of Refracted Light*. Thin plates of agate, calcedony, and carnelian, gave a distant image of any luminous object; but on each side of this image was one highly

coloured, forming with it an angle of several degrees, and so deeply affected with colour, that no prism of agate, with the largest refracting angle, could produce an equivalent dispersion. The light which constituted all these images was polarized. The effect of two plates of agate is similar to what was observed by Biot. There is a faint nebulous light, unconnected with the image, but always accompanying it. This Dr. Brewster conjectures may be owing to an imperfect double refractive power in the agate. 2. *On the double refractive Power of Chromate of Lead*. The refractive power of this substance is thrice as great as that of Iceland spar. 3. *On Substances with a higher refractive Power than the Diamond*. 4. *On the Existence of two dispersive Powers in all doubly refracting Crystals*. When substances refract doubly, one image is always more coloured than the other. Hence it is obvious that such substances possess a doubly dispersive power.

Observations of the Winter Solstice of 1812, with the Mural Circle of Greenwich, by John Pond, esq. Astronomer Royal, F.R.S. From the observations on the summer solstice, corrected by subsequent observations, Mr. Pond deduced the obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 27' 51.50''$: from the winter solstice he deduced it $23^{\circ} 27' 47.35''$. He thinks it likely that the discordance may be owing to some slight error in Bradley's refractions.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

GENERAL TABLE of all the PUBLIC ACTS passed in the FIRST SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.—53 GEO. III. or 1813.

N.B. The figure after the title expresses the number of sheets of which the Act consists, and every sheet is sold for THREEPENCE.

CAP. XX. To allow a limited proportion of the corps of miners to enlist into the regular forces.—1.

XXI. For authorizing the commissioners of customs and excise to make an allowance for the necessary subsistence of poor persons confined for debts or penalties sued for under their orders.—1.

XXII. For empowering the commissioners of excise to sell salt seized, duty free, either for exportation or for curing fish, and to reward the seizing officer.—1.

XXIII. To repeal so much of an Act of this session as continues the prohibi-

tion of the making of starch from wheat, and other articles of food.—1.

XXIV. To facilitate the administration of justice.—1.

XXV. For the regulating of his Majesty's royal marine forces while on shore.—1.

XXVI. For raising the sum of five millions by exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.—8.

XXVII. For raising the sum of one million five hundred thousand pounds, by exchequer bills, for the service of Great

Great Britain, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.—1.

XXVIII. To explain and amend an Act, passed in the last session of parliament, for amending the laws relating to the local militia in England.—1.

XXIX. To explain and amend an Act, passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, "An Act for amending the laws relating to the local militia in Scotland.—2.

XXX. To allow a bounty on the exportation of the manufactures of refuse or waste silk.—2.

XXXI. For further continuing, until the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, certain bounties and drawbacks on the exportation of sugar from Great Britain; and for suspending the countervailing duties and bounties on sugar, when the duties imposed by an Act of the forty-ninth year of his present Majesty shall be suspended.—1.

XXXII. To continue, until the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, an Act for regulating the drawbacks and bounties on the exportation of sugar from Ireland.—1.

XXXIII. For granting certain additional duties of customs imported into, and exported from Great Britain.—1.

XXXIV. For granting to his Majesty additional duties of excise in Great Britain, on tobacco and snuff, and on French wines.—2.

XXXV. To alter and amend several Acts passed in his pre-ent Majesty's reign, relating to the redemption of the national debt; and for making further provision in respect thereof.—2.

XXXVI. To amend an Act, passed in the forty-third year of his present Majesty, for regulating the vessels carrying passengers to his Majesty's plantations and settlements abroad.—2.

XXXVII. To amend an Act of the twenty eighth year of his present Majesty, for allowing the importation of rum or other spirits from his Majesty's colonies or plantations in the West Indies, into the province of Quebec, without payment of duty.—1.

XXXVIII. For regulating the exportation of corn and other articles to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, the Bay of Chaleur, and the coast of Labrador.—1.

XXXIX. To continue, until the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, several laws relating to the transportation of felons

and other offenders, to temporary places of confinement in England and Scotland.—1.

XL. To repeal so much of several Acts, passed in England and Scotland respectively, as empowers justices of the peace to rate wages, or set prices of work, for artificers, labourers, or craftsmen.—1.

XLI. For granting annuities to satisfy certain exchequer bills, and for raising a sum of money by debentures for the service of Great Britain.—1.

XLII. To enable the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury to issue exchequer bills, on the credit of such aids or supplies as have been or shall be granted by parliament for the service of Great Britain, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.—3.

XLIII. For increasing the rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers and others on quartering soldiers.—1.

XLIV. For allowing a drawback of the duties upon wines consumed by officers of the royal marines, serving on board his Majesty's ships.—1.

XLV. For repealing two Acts which prohibit the exportation of brass and other metal from England.—1.

XLVI. For the further regulation of the butter trade of Ireland.—1.

XLVII. To empower the officers of his Majesty's customs to take bonds from persons under twenty-one years of age, serving as mates on board of merchant vessels.—1.

XLVIII. To amend the laws for raising and training the militia of Ireland.—1.

XLIX. To explain and amend an Act, passed in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of the late King William, as far as relates to the splitting and dividing the interest in houses and lands among several persons, to enable them to vote at elections of members to serve in parliament.—1.

L. For further allowing the importation and exportation of certain articles at the island of Bermuda.—1.

LI. To relieve the widows of military officers from the payment of stamp duties on the receipt of their pensions, in Ireland.—1.

LII. To encourage the distillation of spirits from sugar in Ireland, and to permit the warehousing of such spirits without payment of the duty of excise chargeable thereon.—1.

LIII. For raising a further sum of money by debentures for the service of

Great Britain, and for granting annuities to satisfy certain exchequer bills, and for amending an Act of this session of parliament for granting annuities to satisfy certain exchequer bills, and for raising a sum of money by debentures.—1.

LIV. To amend an Act made in the forty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the further prevention of the sale and brokerage of offices."—4.

LV. To continue until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and to amend several Acts for granting certain rates and duties, and for allowing certain drawbacks and bounties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into and exported from Ireland; and to grant, until the said fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, certain new and additional duties on the importation, and to allow drawbacks on the exportation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize into and from Ireland.—1.

LVI. To grant to his Majesty certain duties of excise in Ireland on malt.—3.

LVII. To grant to his Majesty certain duties of excise in Ireland on tobacco.—1.

LVIII. To repeal certain rates and duties upon letters and packets sent by the post from or to Dublin, to or from the several post towns in Ireland, and to grant other rates and duties in lieu thereof; and to make further regulations for securing the duties on letters and packets sent by the post in Ireland.—1.

LIX. To grant to his Majesty certain duties and taxes in Ireland, in respect of carriages, horses, male servants, and windows, in lieu of former duties and taxes in respect of the like articles.—1.

LX. For the better collection of the duties on hides and skins tanned or dressed in oil, and on vellum and parchment made in Ireland; and for preventing frauds on his Majesty's revenue therein.—3.

LXI. For raising the sum of two millions by way of annuities and treasury bills for the service of Ireland.—4.

LXII. To permit the entry for home consumption of sugar, the produce or manufacture of Martinique, Mariegalante, Guadaloupe, Saint Eustatia, Saint Martin, and Saba, at a lower rate of duty than is payable upon sugar not of the British plantations.—2.

LXIII. To extend two Acts of the forty-fifth and forty-ninth years of his present Majesty to American prizes.—1.

LXIV. For the better regulation of the court of session in Scotland.—1.

LXV. For continuing, until the 25th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, an Act made in the thirty-third year of his present Majesty, for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.—2.

LXVI. For explaining and clearing up certain doubts respecting the scites of parish churches within Ireland.—1.

LXVII. For empowering his Majesty to authorize the importation and exportation of certain articles into and from the West Indies, South America, and Newfoundland, until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament.—1.

LXVIII. To repeal the exemption from toll granted for or in respect of carriages with more than two wheels, carrying the mail in Scotland; and for granting a rate for postage, as an indemnity for the loss which may arise to the revenue of the post-office from the payment of such tolls.—1.

LXIX. For raising the sum of twenty-seven millions by way of annuities.—1.

LXX. To authorize the sellers of glass, hides, tobacco, and snuff, to charge the additional duties on any such articles ordered before but not delivered until after the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.—3.

LXXI. For amending and rendering more effectual the laws for the trials of controverted elections and returns of members to serve in parliament.—1.

LXXII. For the more effectual administration of the office of a justice of the peace within the townships of Manchester and Salford, in the hundred of Salford, in the county palatine of Lancaster; and to provide, by means of a rate on the said townships and otherwise, a competent salary to a justice of the peace acting within the said townships; and to enable the constables of Manchester and Salford to take recognizances in certain cases.—1.

LXXIII. To declare that the duties of excise and drawbacks, granted and made payable in Ireland on tobacco by an Act of this session, are payable according to the amount thereof in British currency.—1.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

WE invite the attention of our readers to the proud ascendancy acquired by the living artists of the British metropolis, as a theme more worthy of contemplation than the horrible scenes of carnage which are daily presented to them by the pride and folly of the rulers of nations. For our own parts, we turn with mixed disgust and contempt from those false glories acquired in that pernicious "game, which, were their subjects wise, kings would not play at;" and we predict, for the information of ministers who have at heart the glory of their prince, that the reign of George the Third will be far more renowned as the period which gave birth to the ROYAL ACADEMY, which covered his empire with canals, bridges, and good roads, and which fostered many great inventions, than for all the bloody trophies and achievements of the seven years' war against America, the ten years' war against the French revolutionists, or the eleven years', and yet undetermined, War, commenced about the non-surrender of Malta "to relieve Europe from suspense."* We turn therefore with pleasure from the mania of war to a pursuit which leads to unequivocal glory, and which is the legitimate offspring of Peace; and we purpose, from month to month, to apprise our readers of the progressive labours of our great Artists, now

inferior to those of no other school past or contemporary. We begin with Mr. WEST, the veteran President of the Academy, and beyond question the chief of British painters; an assertion made however without any ill-compliment to the Copleys, the Northcotes, the Lawrences, the Thomsons, the Turners, the Devises, the Smirkes, the Treshams, the Beecheys, the Phillippses, the Wards, the Owens, the Calcots, the Birds, the Wilkies, and other illustrious co-labourers of the British school, all of whom merit the admiration of their country, and will receive that of impartial posterity. The picture which at this moment claims our particular notice is a GRAND EPIC, on which Mr. WEST has for several months been engaged. The subject represents Christ brought out from the Judgment Hall by Pilate, who presents him to the chief priest Caiaphas, and rulers of the people, "saying unto them, ye have brought this man unto me as one that perverteth the people, and behold I have examined him before you, and have found no fault in this man touching those things whereof ye accuse him." *Luke, xxiii. 14.* It is one of the largest ever painted by Mr. WEST, being 34 feet by 16 feet, with the principal figures somewhat larger than life. The subject is evidently one of the highest interest that could be chosen by a painter, and affords scope for every variety of passion. The *resignation* of Christ, the *authority* of Pilate, the *pride* of the chief priests, the *hatred* of the Pharisees, the *scorn* of vulgar prejudice, the *surprise* of many at the sentence, the *grief* of the mother of Jesus and other women, the *passive curiosity* of mere spectators, and finally the disciplined *indifference* of the Roman soldiery, who were to execute the sentence, serve to exercise and to prove the great talents of the painter. Such a picture, so happily conceived, involving the great variety of passions displayed by 120 figures, so correctly drawn, so completely grouped, so naturally coloured, and in such harmonious keeping, we feel it our duty, as well in justice to Mr. WEST, as to our readers, and to the age, to say we have seldom, if ever, seen before. It certainly has not, as a grand epic picture, any superior in England; though we do not forget the great collections of ancient and modern masters with

* On the 23d of April 1803, Lord Whitworth delivered verbally to M. Talleyrand the ultimatum of the English government relative to Malta. The French minister requested him "to state it in writing; as verbal and fugitive communications were insufficient for the discussion of such immense interests, in which no expression can be indifferent." But to this Lord W. replied, "that he was not authorized to do so, and that he would not take the responsibility on himself." On the 29th, having received no answer to his verbal ultimatum, he demanded his passports; on which M. Talleyrand said "he could not suppose that Lord W. would really go away; at all events the First Consul never would recall his ambassador." But Lord W. replied, "that he was recalled on the principle that even actual war was preferable to the state of suspense in which England, and indeed all Europe, had been kept for so long a space of time."—*Vide the Official Correspondence, and the admirable Appendix to the 12th Volume of Mr. Belsham's History.*

with which the country is covered; neither the cartoons, nor the Adelphi pictures of Barry, the chef d'œuvres of Sir Joshua, Mr. West's former pictures, the wonders of Blenheim, Burleigh, Grosvenor House, Cleveland House, Wilton, Corsham, or other noble and royal collections. We are aware that in challenging this comparison, and in doing justice to the greatest modern painter in England, and perhaps in Europe, we may provoke the taunts of some of Mr. West's rivals, and draw on him some impertinences of anonymous criticism—we have however honestly done our duty, and for the credit of the taste of the age, in regard to this subject, we wish our influence were predominant and universal! We understand this great picture is likely to be finished by Christmas, and that Mr. West intends to exhibit it on his own account, either by itself or in a gallery filled with many of his chief performances during the HALF CENTURY which has elapsed since his arrival from Italy. In this age of speculation, the greedy spirit of which reaches the elegant, as well as the useful, arts, we are not surprised that the painter has already been offered by some dealers TEN THOUSAND GUINEAS for this *chef d'œuvre*, or SEVEN THOUSAND, and the profits of the first season. His famous picture of *Christ Healing the Sick*, for which he received but three thousand guineas, has, we are told, already returned thirteen thousand in the produce of its exhibitions, and in subscriptions for prints. May his new performance reward the artist himself in like manner! May his country pay him the tribute of wealth, at least equal to that enjoyed by the most favoured painters! May it emulate the conduct of the Greeks to Apelles, whose pictures were estimated above all price, and for which heaps of untold gold were paid by genuine patrons of the arts! It is the homage that is due from the richest people in the world to the first of painters—who, it is our pride to say, was born a British subject, and is also a Briton by adoption!

The progress of science and philosophy in England, since the commencement of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, is proved by the subsequent establishment and extensive circulation of monthly journals devoted to those objects. When we commenced our labours in 1795, and gave, as we presume, a new direction to periodical literature, there existed no journal appropriated to objects of science besides the *Repertory of Arts*, a work

chiefly engaged in the useful purpose of detailing the specifications of new Patents, and still published with great success. Since that period, however, there have been started in succession the following meritorious publications, to which, in this brief exposition, we hope to do no injustice:

1. In 1797, THE MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL JOURNAL, a work which, from its first publication to the present hour, has been received and hailed all over the civilized world as *the Gazette of the Faculty*; an ascendancy which it has maintained by its uniform impartiality amid the clashing interests of a jealous profession, notwithstanding some half dozen ephemeral works, which have appeared and disappeared one after the other. It is now conducted by Dr. FOTHERGILL, a nephew of the long celebrated physician of the same name; but has been the same property from its first commencement under Dr. BRADLEY.

2. In 1798, Mr. WILLIAM NICHOLSON began a *Journal of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry*, which has exhibited in its progress more important matter relative to the sciences than is to be found in any work of the same number of volumes.

3. In 1800, Mr. ALEXANDER TILLOCH began the *Philosophical Magazine*, a work which has more variety than the work of Mr. Nicholson, and is enriched with the superior engravings of Mr. Lowry, himself a man of science.

4. In 1813, Dr. THOMSON, late of Edinburgh, author of a *System of Chemistry*, and other works, began in London a new journal under the title of *Annals of Philosophy*, having a somewhat wider range of objects than the two preceding, and hitherto conducted with activity, and good intelligence on its several topics.

Thus then, including the *Repertory of Arts and Sciences*, there now exist five monthly publications, exclusively devoted to the useful arts, and to the practical and speculative sciences; and we believe that all of them meet with sufficient encouragement to promise a long and beneficial career. Of the whole between 4 and 5000 are sold monthly, of which the *Medical and Physical Journal*, as the most useful, enjoys by far the largest share. The *Repertory* stands next, and the others have perhaps nearly an equal circulation. In conclusion, we may, for ourselves, assure our readers that in the pages of the *Monthly Magazine* they enjoy the benefit of all these works in the abstracts and results of whatever is new.

in which we may by chance be anticipated by the industry of our co-editors, in those journals which are so exclusively devoted to science and philosophy.

Mr. P. LEE, surgeon, of Rathbone-Place, proposes to publish by subscription a treatise on a new and important discovery made by himself on the certain means of stopping and curing external MORTIFICATION. From one case, that of Dr. Hugh Moises, of Woolwich, which has come within our knowledge, we have reason to believe that there is nothing empirical in the practice or pretensions of Mr. Lee. Part, perhaps the chief part, of his method consists in wholly excluding the external air from the affected limb, by a casing of paste or plaster; but we forbear to anticipate the author's own account of his improved practice, lest we might diminish the gratification and reward which are justly his due.

The same gentleman, with reference to the same important discovery, invites the patronage of the public to a NEW GENERAL DISPENSARY, to be established in Rathbone Place, for the western part of the metropolis, and in High-street, Wapping, for the eastern; the principal objects to be the immediate stoppage of mortification; an improved treatment of cancers, scrofula, lumbar, and other abscesses. In the printed prospectus he states that about 1000 persons in the metropolis fall victims to mortification in the course of every year.

Mr. SINGER has in the press, Elements of Electricity and Electro-Chemistry, including Voltaic Electricity, or Galvanism. This work will contain numerous original experiments, and an account of a system of Insulation, which by a very simple arrangement is rendered nearly independent of atmospherical change.

A work on the British Biography of the Eighteenth Century, is preparing for the press, by some Members of the university of Oxford. It will contain lives of all eminent persons during that period, interspersed with much original anecdote and criticism.

Mr. GOLD's Translation of Ramond's interesting Travels in the Pyrenees, containing a description of the principal summits, passes, and vallies, will appear in a few days.

The third edition of Dr. SMITH's Botany is nearly ready for publication.

A work is in the press on the Art of preserving the Sight, unimpaired, to an extreme old age, of re-establishing it, and strengthening it when it is become weak.

On the 23d of November will be published, with the Almanacs, a new work entitled, "TIME'S TELESCOPE," for the year 1814.

Also at the same time will be published, the BANKER'S and MERCHANT'S ALMANAC for 1814; containing lists of bankers in town and country, bankrupts, dividends, certificates, fairs, carriers, notaries, bill-brokers, &c. &c. being the most systematic attempt ever made to produce a book useful and necessary in every banking-house and counting-house.

And likewise a new volume of Mr. FRENCH's Evening Amusements.

Two additional volumes of the *Memoires Historiques Litteraires et unecdotiques du Baron de Grimm et Diderot*, which complete the work, are nearly ready for publication. A translation of the whole will also appear about the same time.

The twelfth volume of the *Encyclopædia Londinensis* is announced for publication.

Certain *Apothecaries* of the metropolis announce the publication of an *Apothecaries' Journal*, or Repository of Pharmacy, &c. The names of these members of an industrious corps are annexed to their prospectus, or we should have thought that the threat to publish the *Journal of an Apothecary* was intended as a burlesque on literary journals generally, and as a *hoax* on this branch of the profession. It would be expecting too much of these gentlemen to ask them to publish their ledger with their journal, because it may be supposed that the ledgers of these apothecaries, like those of many other traders, would render too apparent the imperfections and deficiencies of their journal. Seriously, however, we are at a loss to discover the possible utility of such a work. The universal *Medical Journal* is open to apothecaries as well as physicians; while that very universality constitutes its chief recommendation to writers and readers. Besides, apothecaries are as unwilling to receive instruction from any other apothecaries as these latter are incapable of instructing the physicians!

Mr. BACKLER, of Newman-street, a painter on glass of singular merit, has, on the recommendation of Mr. West, been appointed to paint a glass window for the east end of St. James's Church, after Raphael's Transfiguration.

Mr. ELMES, of Chichester, proposes to publish a course of popular lectures on Civil Architecture.

The following arrangements have been made

made for lectures, at the Surrey Institution, in the ensuing season: Mr. J. MASON GOOD, on the Philosophy of Physics, to commence on Friday, the 5th of November, and to be continued on each succeeding Friday. Dr. THOMSON, on Chemistry, to commence on Tuesday, Nov. 9th, and to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday. Mr. BAKEWELL, on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, to commence early in January 1814. And Dr. CROTCH, on Music, early in February.

Mr. GALT's Letters from the Levant are announced for speedy publication.

Mr. DOWNES's Index to Pennant's Account of London will appear in a few days.

The Rev. HARVEY MARRIOTT, rector of Claverton, will publish, in the ensuing month, an easy and practical Explanation of the Church Catechism, intended chiefly for the use of Sunday and other Parochial Schools.

A new novel, entitled, a Batchelor's Heiress, or a Tale without a Wonder, by the authoress of the Daughter of St. Omer, will be shortly published.

A new edition of Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE's History of Embanking and Draining, with a continuation to the present time, extracted from records, manuscripts, and other authentic testimonies, and accompanied with maps of the principal marshland and fen districts, is preparing for publication by subscription.

An admirable paper on the present state of the profession of medicine is contained in the last number of the Medical and Physical Journal, in a memoir on MEDICAL REFORM. We lament our inability to give it entire, but must refer our readers to the Journal itself, for much curious and valuable information; at the same time the following extract, containing a summary of the distribution of the profession, merits notice:

Doctors of Physic of Oxford and Cambridge.—To neither of these Universities does any efficient school of physic belong. They confer medical degrees, however; but rather as being arrived at in the regular course of academic discipline, and attained by a certain observance of acts and terms, than as merited by any full or perfect qualifications in the art of curing diseases: yet these graduates possess privileges such as no other medical men enjoy, and are entitled to demand admission as fellows of the London College of Physicians, without undergoing the scrutiny of an examination, to which all other candidates are subjected.

Doctors of Physic of Edinburgh.—A University which furnishes a complete course of medical instruction, and whose degree is

only obtained by resident study and examination.

Doctors of Physic of Glasgow.—Here, too, a complete school of physic is established; and similar qualifications required for obtaining a degree, as are insisted on at Edinburgh.

Doctors of Physic of Aberdeen and St. Andrew's.—These Universities possess no competent schools of physic. Their degree is obtained without either resident study or examination, and on the sole ground of private certificates. The means by which these certificates are procured, the extent to which the system has arrived, and the gross venality and shameless corruption which characterise it, shall be the subject of further discussion by and by.

Doctors of Physic of Dublin.—This University, like those of Oxford and Cambridge, grants degrees in physic, considered rather as a branch of liberal science, than as a practical art. They originated at a time when no complete school of physic belonged to it; they are issued on the foundation of the University, and are rather to be received as testimonies of regular literary education, than of medical attainments.

Doctors of Physic of Foreign Universities.

Surgeons of each of the Royal Colleges of England, Ireland and Scotland;—all differently circumstanced with respect to their connection with pharmacy, and the privilege of combining it with their other pursuits.

The Scottish Surgeons are examined in pharmacy, and are even required to produce, on examination, specimens of compound medicines prepared by themselves, as proofs of their practical knowledge of this department.

The English Surgeons are allowed to combine pharmacy with their more appropriate pursuits; but they are not obliged to prove before the college their pharmaceutical attainments.

The Irish Surgeons are altogether prohibited from combining pharmacy with their other practice, the penalty of expulsion from their college being attached to the offence.

The Apothecaries of each Kingdom;—an appendage to the profession, whose original destination was to dispense the prescriptions of the physician, for which a pharmaceutical education abundantly qualified them, but by no means to practise either in physic or surgery, for which they were utterly unprepared, unless it be alleged that these branches are capable of being intuitively acquired, and without opportunities either for study or observation. They have, however, notwithstanding the disadvantages of defective education, been of late years brought forward by the public as general practitioners; and a due attention

tion to this fact, will be found to afford some views of the medical profession which are in direct opposition to the opinions most generally received. The department of pharmacy has never, that I know of, been regularly legitimatised in Scotland, having never grown into so much importance there as to have acquired a separate constitution.—But in England and Ireland pharmacy has been placed under the superintendence of distinct corporations, and principally by reason of the importance attached to this body in consequence of their having insensibly become elevated to the rank of medical practitioners. It does not appear, however, that their chartered rights extend beyond the department of pharmacy, nor have they heretofore so far presumed on their popularity, as to make any attempts at legalising their medical or surgical practice. An endeavour of this kind, however, seems to form a very prominent feature of their intended bill: and it is evident that they now entertain very sanguine hopes of being able, by making common cause with the surgeon-apothecaries, to establish themselves in the possession of certain legal rights which neither physic nor surgery have ever enjoyed.

The remaining medical practitioners may be disposed of by a brief notice; they are

The *Apothecaries*—not attached to any corporation, but nevertheless largely engaged in the practice both of physic and surgery.

The *Druggists*—dispensing medicines, and also prescribing; and, finally,

The *Grocers*—first commencing by selling drugs by retail, next dispensing prescriptions, then practising the minor operations of surgery, and also prescribing; and, finally, retiring from business with an independence acquired in the course of a very few years, and not unfrequently aspiring to the elevation of a medical degree.

KOTZEBUE is now attached as Bulletin and Proclamation writer to the Crown Prince of Sweden, and the dramatic and poetical talents of the writer appear in all those documents. Among other pleasantries he lately called the war, *the Sugar and Coffee war*; but his antagonists retort, that it is a *Mecklenburgh and Hanoverian war*. History will decide between them; this only is at present certain, that it is a *murderous and desolating war*!

The Rev. C. BUCK has in the press a work entitled, *The Practical Expositor, or Scripture illustrated by Facts, arranged for every day in the year*.

Memoirs of Goldoni, the celebrated Italian dramatist, written by himself, are announced in French and English.

A work of Musical Biography, or *Monthly Mag.* No. 247.

moirs of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent Musical Composers who have flourished during the three last centuries, is in preparation.

A new novel is expected from the pen of Mrs. HERVEY, entitled, *Amabel, or Memoirs of a Woman of Fashion*.

An Italian Class Book, consisting of extracts from the most eminent Italian writers, in prose and verse, is announced by M. SANTAGNELLO.

Mr. JAMES WATHEN, of Hereford, a gentleman well known to the admirers of the fine arts, is preparing for the press, in 1 vol. 4to. a *Journal of his Voyage in the Hope, from Gravesend, by the route of Madeira and the Cape of Good Hope, to Madras, Pulo-Penang, or Prince of Wales's Island, Malacca, Macao, and Canton, in the years 1811 and 1812, introductory to, and descriptive of, a series of singular and interesting views in India and China*. Mr. W.'s excursion from Madras to the grand Pagoda of Vishnou, at Conjeveram, (from the summit of which some of the views were taken,) and his walks and adventures in Pulo-Penang, Malacca, Macao, and Canton, will, it is said, be found highly interesting and entertaining.

A Complete General Analytical Index to the anonymous essays published under the title of the *Edinburgh Review*, from October 1802 to November 1812, is announced; comprehending, in one alphabetical series, distinct references to the names of authors reviewed, titles of books reviewed, authorities cited or quoted, public questions discussed, and all incidental matter.

An Historical Sketch of the Art of Caricaturing, with numerous engravings, is announced, by J. P. Malcoln, F.S.A. author of *Londinium Redivivum*. This publication will treat of the works of the Greeks in their masks and lamps; of the Saxons in their grotesque sculpture; those of their British successors in the illuminations of MSS.; of the first dawning of the art on wood and copper, and thence tracing it, by accurate descriptions of scarce prints, to the present time.

A work on the Principles of Christian Philosophy, is announced, in 1 volume.

The Americans are great readers of newspapers: four years ago there were not less than 551 newspapers published in the Republic. Of these, were printed in New Hampshire 12—Massachusetts 32—Rhode Island 7—Connecticut 11—Vermont 10—New York 66—New Jersey 8—Pennsylvania 71—Delaware 2—

2 Y

Maryland

Maryland 21—Columbia 4—Virginia 23—North Carolina 10—South Carolina 10—Georgia 17—Kentucky 16—Tennessee 6—Ohio 14—Indiana 1—Mississippi 4—Orleans 10—and Louisiana 1. Before the revolution only 9 papers were published, so that 342 have since been added. Of these 25 are issued daily; 16 three a-week; 23 twice a week; 278 weekly. Eight of them are in the German language, five in the French, and two in the Spanish. In 1810, 157 were called Federal, 158 Democratic, and the rest Neutral.

Mr. LESLIE has ascertained by experiment that 100 grains of the following bodies in like circumstances absorb the following quantity of moisture from the atmosphere:—

Ivory.....	7 grains
Box wood.....	14
Down	16
Wool	18
Beech	28

He has also ascertained, that when his hygrometer is inclosed in a glass vessel with the following earthy substances, it indicates the following degrees of dryness at the temperature of 60° of Fahrenheit:—

Alumina	84°
Carbonate of magnesia ..	75
Carbonate of lime	70
Silica.....	40
Carbonate of barytes.....	32
Carbonate of strontian ..	23

Dr. RICHARD SAUMAREZ lately delivered the Annual Oration of the Medical Society of London, in which he divides the material world into *living matter*, *dead matter*, and *common matter*; each of these classes being governed and impelled by laws distinct and peculiar, dependent on the class to which it belongs. The distinguishing characteristic between animals and vegetables he describes as consisting in the existence of a nervous system, peculiar to some, connected for the most part with a ganglion, spinal marrow, or brain. Although, in the zoophytes, and that large and intermediate class of beings, which connect the vegetable with the animal kingdom, there is a structure of a nervous appearance, which is expanded over the whole surface of the body, the existence of a brain, as a distinct organ, is not to be discerned. Whilst the existence of a nervous system appears to form the true mark of distinction between vegetables and animal, so the magnitude of the brain, with relation to the organs of

sense, forms the principal grounds of organic difference, between irrational and rational animals—between brutes and the human species.

M. MONTABERT, in conclusion of a long dissertation on the Paintings of the Middle Ages, infers, that they are *the records of the precious doctrines of ancient art*; that they are not vitiated, and that they ought not to be confounded with some barbarous and *mannered* works painted during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in the north of Europe; that they have formed our greatest painters; and that those only have a right to neglect them, who have attained the climax of the best models of antiquity:—in a word, that artists ought to observe and study them without intermission, and as easy versions, calculated to explain the secret idioms of a language which is of most difficult attainment.

Many artists and foreigners, lovers of the fine arts, having obtained permission to search in the temple of Apollo, situated in Mount Cotylus, in Arcadia, they have discovered the complete frieze of the interior of the temple, composed of reliefs in marble, with nearly 100 figures, each more than two feet in height, and very little injured.

FRANCE.

Seeds of 350 species of plants kept above 45 years, were lately sown in the Botanic Garden at Paris, and 10 of them produced healthy specimens.

M. GAY LUSSAC has lately analyzed and re-constructed the rockets of Congreve. In 100 parts he found nitre 75, charcoal 1.6, and sulphur 23.4. The case was of grey paper, and covered at the extremity with oil paint. His new rockets burnt like the English rockets.

M. DEGEN took an aerial flight in Paris on the 15th of August. He ascended in a balloon about three in the afternoon, from a platform raised on the middle of the Seine, between the Bridge of Concord and the Bridge Royal. Assisted by his wings, he moved horizontally from the platform to the Bridge Royal, when he rose nearly perpendicular to the height of 5.400 feet, following the direction of the Seine through Paris, lest he should experience any accident, and was successful in guiding the balloon by means of his wings against the wind, which was very strong. Throughout he evinced much coolness and courage. At six o'clock he descended in the plain of St. Maude; at eight he returned to Paris.

ALPHABETICAL

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 17th of September and the 16th of October, extracted from the London Gazettes.

N. B.—In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 56.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ANDERSON J. Tower Hill, glazier. (Abrahams Beck J. Luke Terrace, Hoxton, chronometer maker. Murray)

Baker J. jun. Nottingham, shoe manufacturer. (Edmunds and Jessop)

Bryan J. Boreley, Salop, currier. (Prestland and Proctor, Brunswick square)

Barker T. Holywell Street, Shoreditch, ironmonger. (Williams)

Bryett T. Gosport, carpenter. (Briggs, Essex Street, Strand)

Bayly C. Henrietta Street, Covent garden, linendraper. (Bayly)

Bolbury J. White Lion Street, Chelsea, corn chandler. (Mitchell)

Buchanan C. Woolwich, shoemaker. (Jennings and Collier)

Chapman T. Shoreditch, tallow chandler. (Donnellan and co.)

Calvert F. Gt. Mary-le-bone Street, fidler. (Hunt)

Crace A. Long Acre, plasterer. (Richardson and Miller)

Chapman T. Littlebury Mills, meatman. (Wilson)

Chivers T. C. Stone, Stafford, brazier. (Aldbury)

Carlson N. Angel Court, merchant. (Blunt and Bowman)

Carpenter W. Fleet Street, pastry cook. (Devey)

Doornik, Von Marcus Everhard W. Well Street, Goodman's Fields, soap manufacturer. (Wilde and Knight)

Dew J. Clifton, Gloucester, house carpenter. (Poole and Greenfield)

Dobson J. Scarborough, York, innholder. (Sykes and Knowles)

Dibbs J. jun. Dorset Street, Portman square, plumber. (Smith)

Dunman J. Aldgate High Street, grocer. (Amory)

Edmonds J. Union Street, Spitalfields, cheesemonger. (Harvey)

Edington J. Gracechurch Street, stationer. (Palmer)

Folkard W. Weston place, Paderas, ironmonger. (Cuppage)

Fowden E. Stockport, Chester, linen draper. (Baddeley

Frost T. Wolverhampton, innholder. (Baxter and Mannin)

Fielding C. Newcastle-under Lyme, Stafford, innkeeper. (Barber)

Grint W. Tottenham court road, baker. (Davison)

Gifford E. Three Colt Street, Limehouse, victualler. (Goodchild)

Hare W. Newington Butts, chair manufacturer. (Chabot)

Heath S. Shepton Mallet, Somerset, clothier. (Meffitt)

Herbert W. Lawrence lane, Ranelagh manufacturer. (Jones)

Hornfrey Sir J. Cwm Rhindda, Glamorgan, coal merchant. (Williams and Son)

Hill J. Staverton row, Newington, pawnbroker. (Watson)

Houlden T. Great Russell Street, victualler. (Williamson)

Jones J. Oswestry, Salop, dealer. (Jones)

Jones N. Holborn bridge, cheese factor. (Hunt)

Keeling E. Hanley Flint, merchant. (Austin and Cox)

Lancaster J. Tooting, printer. (Vandercom and Comyn)

Lukey T. Bideford, tallow chandler. (Anthony, Hatton Garden)

North S. Scarborough, mariner. (Hind)

Fridham J. Exeter, innkeeper. (Sercombe)

Robertson J. Windmill Street, baker. (Reilly, Stafford row)

Rudderforth T. jun. Newington Causeway, staymaker. (Taylor)

Stanley O. Pitchercombe, Gloucester, clothier. (Okey and Commeline)

Sikes E. Bolton, Lancaster, roller manufacturer. (Woodcock)

Sharpley G. Southwick, Southampton, innkeeper. (Edgecombe)

Stagner T. Barking, Essex, tallow chandler. (Stanley)

Stevenson J. Manchester, tobaccoist. (Williamson)

Schroder F. W. Crutched Friars, merchant. (Gregson and co.)

Stevens M. Bristol, dealer. (Sir S. Whitcombe and King)

Trickey J. Vauxhall Wharf, Lambeth, ship breaker and timber merchant. (Popkin)

Thorber T. Coine, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Makinson)

Wilkin J. Fulham, builder. (Finnis)

DIVIDENDS.

Adams J. Manchester

Allan W. King's Lynn, Norfolk

Askew J. and W. Wright, New Bridge Street

Bamford S. P. and co. Tiverton, Somerset

Bromer D. Threadneedle Street

Bonner T. Long Acre

Bennett T. and J. Chirney, Carlisle

Becher G. P. and J. Barker, Broad Street, London

Bates W. K. Minorities

Bulmer R. and J. South Shields, Durham

Barker P. W. and J. H. Peacock, Burwell, Cambridge

Blundell M. B. and S. Holborn bridge

Broomhead W. Coventry Street, Haymarket

Brentnall A. and W. Cross, Derby

Bottock J. Rudgeley, Stafford

Bolton W. Oxford Street

Cutler A. Water lane, Tower Street

Charles A. Old Jewry, London

Claridge R. Oxford Street

Claney W. St. Mary Axe

Collins K. Union Court, Broad Street

Crammer W. Carlisle

Clack J. Broad Street, Westminster

Denison J. and co. Friday Street

Dickson W. Mansfield

Dawson F. and W. Powling, Aldgate High Street

Dickinson W. Coventry

Dewar R. C. Great Winchester Street

Dyson C. Dungeon Wood, Huddersfield, York

Dufine C. and J. Penny, Nottingham

Davys J. Loughborough, Leicester

Drewry W. jun. Falkingham

Davenport J. Huggin lane

Deaton R. Eastcheap

Du Bois J. Brixton

Fangoin H. Trimmaran, Carmarthen

Ferguson G. Minorities

Fenton R. jun. Hanley

Fisher J. Bristfield, York

Finden J. jun. Clifton Street

Freeman D. and co. Church Street, Berrymore

Garner T. Dudley, Worcester

Glenon W. Jermyn Street

Griffin S. Sun Street, Bishopsgate Street

Grudefrey P. and P. M. Stevens, Old Nicholas Street, Bethnal Green

Greaves J. Fifth Street Hill

Gals D. Oxford Street

Hampton T. and E. Hooper, Rhayader

Hale T. Worcester

Hearn T. Ceme't's lane

Hancock J. Rotherhithe

Hoad G. W. Fareham, Southampton

Hill J. Axminster, Devon

Hodgson E. and W. Lacey, Wapping

Hooper P. and T. Beddoid, Bartholomew place

Hogg J. Southwark

Jones J. Bearbinder lane, London

Kirtland T. Ryder's court, Leicester fields

Knight M. Prospect place

Kenworthy J. Bonen le Moors

Laycock T. Minorities, London

Lunn W. St. Mary at Hill

Love T. Church row, Aldgate

Moore T. Aldgate High Street

Mullins W. Carlisle

Meacher F. Newport Pagnell

Morgan T. Stourbridge, Worcester

Macpherson J. and R. Rees, Holborn

Mankin T. Peckham, Surrey

McAlister J. Poplar

Niblock J. and G. Burgess, Bristol

Newcomb O. Holles Street, Cavendish square

Newham M. Falkingham

Oakley W. and co. Church Street, Southwark

Pinder J. Cudworth, York

Pattis P. Kyng's Lynn, Norfolk

Parke J. and P. F. Manchester

Paine R. Raine, Essex

Potter W. jun. Nottingham

Pybus S. and J. Ward, Woolwich

Robinson J. Dalton, Cumberland

Reynolds W. Chipping Ongar, Essex

Riley W. Worcester

Simpson T. and co. Stokesley

Stables W. Great Russell Street

Shepherd H. Norwich

Shipp J. Walcot

Stephens W. Bristol

Smeeton G. St. Martin's lane

Smith H. Burnley, Lancaster

Salter T. Ottery St. Mary, Devon

Slyth S. sen. and jun. Southamilton Street

Strack W. Pancras lane

Smith J. and J. Birmingham

Smeeton G. St. Martin's lane

Sharp T. Ludgate hill

Saunders W. Norton Falgate

Turner E. Wednesbury, Stafford

Tebbutt J. Nottingham

Taylor J. Moseley, Lancaster

Turton J. and J. Crich, Derby

Watson H. and M. Newcastle

Wood J. Newington Butts

Wilkin R. Bow Church yard

Webb W. Westminster bridge

Wright K. Nantwich, Cheshire

Wilmott H. Shoreham

Woodcombe W. sen. and jun. Nottingham

Williamson W. Watling Street

Wells W. Bradford, York

Wood J. Sible Hedingham, Essex

Walter B. New Romney, Kent

Wentley J. Worcester

Wise H. Mitre court, Aldgate

Walker J. Wakefield, York

Winter G. Newbury

Yeates M. L. Exmouth, Devon, and W. Good, Bradpole, Dorset.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

Consisting chiefly of official Papers and authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 7th of Sept. :—

The Duke of Reggio, with the 12th, 7th, and 4th corps, marched on the 23d of August upon Berlin. He ordered the village of Trebbin, defended by the enemy's army, to be attacked, and forced it; he continued his movement.

On the 24th of August, the 7th corps not having succeeded in the battle of Gross-Beeren, the Duke of Reggio marched upon Wittenberg.

On the 3d of Sept. the Prince of Moskwa took the command of the army, and marched upon Insterburg. On the 5th he attacked and defeated General Taubentzen; but on the 6th he was attacked on his march by General Bulow. Some charges of cavalry on his rear threw disorder among his parks. He was obliged to retire upon Torgau. He lost 8000 men killed, wounded, or prisoners, and 12 pieces of cannon. The enemy's loss must also have been very great.

Report from the Prince of Moskwa to the Emperor, relative to the battle of Juterbock, dated Torgau, Sept. 7.

The 12th corps d'armee attacked the enemy on the 5th, and drove him with great vigour beyond Seyda: we took three flags, several pieces of cannon, and some hundreds of Prussian prisoners; the field of battle was covered with the enemy's dead. The following day, the 6th, the 4th corps debouched at eight in the morning by Neuendorf and Juterbock: the enemy held the heights in the rear of Dennewitz. The 7th corps marched upon Rohrbeck, and the 12th upon Obna: I thus refused my left, and was in a condition to support the 4th corps, which, in place of attacking, was to turn Juterbock by its right, to mask the movement which I wished to make upon Dahma, and upon which I had determined by the certainty that the whole of the enemy's army was debouching in great haste upon Dennewitz. The enemy's advanced guard was overthrown by General Morand's division, which performed prodigies of valour. General Lorge's division of light cavalry indiscreetly engaged (*mal engagée*,) and falling back in disorder, caused some confusion, which the good countenance of the infantry soon corrected. The enemy being rapidly reinforced, the whole of the 4th corps found itself engaged. The 7th, which had been expected, at last arrived; and I ordered General Regnier to briskly

charge the enemy's right, whilst General Morand should renew his attack. This general charge had much success; the enemy had just lost much ground. Durutte's division conducted itself well: sixty pieces of artillery fired grape-shot upon the enemy's troops, who were in disorder in the hollow ground, between Golsdorf and Wilmersdorf; in short, the 12th corps, which entered briskly into action, drove the enemy's right upon his centre, separated from his left by the 4th corps. At this moment the battle was gained; but two divisions of the 7th corps failed, and the whole of that corps suddenly falling back, carrying part of the 12th with it, changed the state of things. The enemy succeeded in throwing his masses between the 4th and 12th corps, which still fought with the greatest fury. I insensibly brought the 4th from the right of the 12th. The artillery, from the position placed upon the heights between the Ohna and Dennewitz, filled the interval; and I then ordered a retreat. The 4th corps effected it in good order upon Dahma, and the 7th and 12th marched upon Schweinitz. This morning the enemy, in number from three to four thousand infantry, with cannon, and 120 horse, coming from Luckau, vehemently attacked Dahma. The 23d regiment of the line marched against him, and forced him to precipitately retire. The bridge of Herzberg, upon the Elbe, has been burnt. We have preserved two others, one above and one below that town. To-morrow, the 4th corps, with a division of light cavalry, will proceed from Herzberg to Torgau. The 7th and 12th corps, and two other divisions of cavalry, will occupy positions upon Torgau. The loss suffered yesterday is about 8,000 men, and twelve pieces of cannon: that of the enemy must have been as considerable, the artillery of the different corps having consumed a great part of their ammunition. We had many prisoners in our power, but they escaped during the night march.

Sept. 11.

The enemy's grand army, beaten at Dresden, took refuge in Bohemia. Informed that the Emperor had gone to Silesia, the allies assembled a corps of 80,000 men, composed of Russians, Prussians, and Austrians, and on the 5th marched upon Hotendorf, the 6th upon Gieshubel, and the 7th on Pirna.

On the 8th, at noon, the Emperor proceeded to Dohna, ordered Marshal St. Cyr to attack the enemy's advanced guard, which was driven by General Bonnet from the heights of Dohna. During the night the French were upon the camp of Pirna.

On

On the 9th the French army marched upon Borna and Furstenwalde. The Emperor's head-quarters were at Leibstadt.

On the 10th, Marshal St. Cyr marched from the village of Furstenwalde upon the Geyersberg, which commands the Bohemian plain. General Bonnet, with the 43rd division, descended into the plain near Toplitz. The enemy's army, which endeavoured to rally, after having called all its detachments from Saxony, was seen. If the debouch from the Geyersberg had been practicable for artillery, that army would have been attacked in flank during its march; but all the efforts made to get the cannon down were ineffectual.

General Ornano debouched upon the heights of Peterswalde, whilst General Dumonceau arrived here by Hollendorf. We have made some hundreds of prisoners, of which several are officers. The enemy constantly avoided battle, and precipitately retired in all directions.

On the 11th the Emperor returned to Dresden.

Sept. 13.

The Emperor's head-quarters were at Dresden.

The Duke of Tarente, with the 5th, 11th, and 3d corps, was placed upon the left bank of the Spree. Prince Poniatowski, with the 8th corps, was at Stolpen. All these forces were thus concentrated upon the right bank of the Elbe, within a day's march of Dresden.

Count de Lobau, with the 1st corps, was at Nollendorf, in advance of Peterswalde, the Duke of Treviso at Pirna, Marshal St. Cyr upon the heights of Borna, occupying the debouches from Furstenwalde and the Geyersberg; the Duke of Bellune was at Altenberg.

The Prince of Moskwa was at Torgau, with the 4th, 7th, and 12th corps.

The Duke of Ragusa and the King of Naples, with General Latour Maubourg's cavalry, were marching upon Grossen Hayn.

The Prince of Eckmühl was at Ratzbourg.

The enemy's army of Silesia was upon the right of the Spree. That of Bohemia, the Russians and Prussians, in the plain of Toplitz, and an Austrian corps at Marienbourg. The enemy's army of Berlin was at Juterboch.

The French General Margaron, with a corps of observation, occupied Leipsic.

The Castle of Sonnenstein, above Pirna, had been occupied, fortified, and armed.

His Majesty had given the command of Torgau to Count de Narbonne. The four regiments of Guards of Honour were attached; the first to the mounted chasseurs of the guard; the second to the dragoons; the third to the horse-grenadiers; and the fourth to the 1st regiment of lancers. Those

regiments of the guards will furnish them with instructors, and whenever they march to battle, be joined to old soldiers, by whom they will be guided, and whose skeletons they will reinforce.

A squadron of each regiment of Guard of Honour will always perform duty about the Emperor, with a squadron furnished by each regiment of the guards, which will carry to eight the number of squadrons on duty.

Sept. 17.

On the 14th, the enemy debouched from Toplitz upon Nollendorf, to turn Dumonceau's division which was upon the height. This division retired in good order upon Gushabel, where Count de Lobau collected his corps. The enemy having wished to attack the camp at Gushabel, was repulsed, and lost many men.

On the 15th the Emperor left Dresden, and marched to the camp at Pirna; he directed General Monton Duvernet, commanding the 42d division, by the villages of Langenhennersdorf and Bera, thus turning the enemy's right. At the same time Count de Lobau attacked him in front; the enemy was *repée dans les reins* all the remainder of the day.

On the 16th he still occupied the heights beyond Peterswalde; at noon we began to pursue him, and he was dislodged from his position. General Ornano made some fine charges with the division of the cavalry of the guard, and Prince Poniatowski's brigade of Polish light horse. The enemy was followed and driven in the greatest disorder into Bohemia. He made his retreat with so much activity, that we were only able to take some prisoners from him, among whom was General Blucher, commander of the advanced guard, and son of the Prussian General in Chief, Blucher.

Our loss was trifling. On the 16th the Emperor slept at Peterswalde, and on the 17th he returned to Pirna.

Thielmann, a general who deserted from the Saxon service, with a corps of partizans and deserters, has marched upon Saal. An Austrian colonel has also, as a partizan, marched upon Colditz. Generals Margaron, Lefevre, Desnouilles, and Pere, have gone with columns of infantry and cavalry in pursuit of those parties, hoping to give a good account of them.

September 19.

On the 17th at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor mounted on horseback, and instead of going to Pirna, proceeded to the advanced posts. Perceiving that the enemy had prepared a great quantity of fascines to defend the descent from the mountain, his Majesty ordered him to be attacked by General Duvernet, who, with the 42d division, seized upon the village of Arbesau, and drove the enemy into the plain of Toplitz. He was charged

charged with manœuvring in such a manner as to thoroughly reconnoitre the enemy's position, and oblige him to unmask his forces, and he perfectly succeeded in executing his instructions. He engaged in a brisk cannonade without cannon-shot, and which did little injury; but an Austrian battery of 24 pieces having left its position to approach Duvernét's division, General Ornano ordered it to be charged by the red lancers of the guard; they took these 24 pieces and sabred all the artillerymen, but were only able to bring off the horses, two pieces of cannon, and an advanced train.

On the 18th, Count de Lobau remained in the same position, occupying the village of Arbesan, and all the debouches from the plain. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy sent a division to surprise the height above the village of Karwitz. This division was repulsed, *Tépée dans les reins*, and fired at with grape-shot during an hour.

On the 18th, at nine in the evening, his Majesty arrived at Pirna; and on the 19th, Count de Lobau again resumed his positions before Hollensdorf, and the camp of Gieshübel.—The rain fell in torrents.—The Prince of Neufchatel is a little indisposed by an access of fever.—His Majesty is very well.

The French government have published the whole of the papers connected with the late armistice and the negotiations at Prague. They would fill an octavo volume. We have subjoined the *first* note of the Austrian minister, Field Marshal Count Budna, whose remarkable observations in *italics* merit the notice of the people of England; and also the last note of Count Metternich, with the comments upon it by the French government. It appears that the negotiations did not proceed because the Austrian government insisted that no meeting should be held between the plenipotentiaries, and that the discussions should take place in notes and replies which were to be addressed to the Austrian minister, as mediator. To this form the French plenipotentiaries refused to accede, alledging that it was contrary to the original agreement, and to the usage of all times. It may be collected from these papers that Austria has not ceased to have a secret understanding with Russia, and that the Austrian auxiliary corps made way at Minsk, in November last, for that Russian army which intercepted the march of the French out of Russia. Such is the finesse and morality of modern politics!

The following was the first letter to the Austrian government from Field Marshal Count Budna, the Austrian plenipoten-

tiary to negotiate the armistice, which was settled in Silesia on the 4th of June.

Dresden, May 18.

"I have the honour to announce that I arrived at Dresden the day before yesterday, where I found the Emperor of the French. It is very agreeable to me to be able to state, that notwithstanding the success which has just accompanied his arms (at Lutzen), the emperor appears to be disposed for peace, and wishes that the plenipotentiaries should assemble as soon as possible at Prague, or any other place. His majesty appears to me to partake the opinion of the Allies, and to consider a general peace as the means of really tranquillizing the world. He would therefore with pleasure see there a plenipotentiary from England and one from America. He consents to admit one from the Spanish insurgents, should it be thought possible to incline England to Peace. His majesty also seems equally disposed for a continental peace, and consequently to send plenipotentiaries, as well as his Allies, as soon as the dispositions of Russia and Prussia shall be known."

In the powers of the same date given by Napoleon to the Duke of Vicenza, he says, "we hope this congress will promptly lead to the re-establishment of peace, of which so many nations experience the want;" then, anticipating the battle of Bautzen, which took place on the 22nd, he goes on to say, "wishing to prevent the battle, which, by the position the enemy has taken, appears imminent, and to avoid, for humanity's sake, an useless effusion of blood, our intention is that you proceed to the Emperor Alexander to conclude and sign any military convention, having for its object the suspension of hostilities."

Final Declaration of Count Metternich.

"The undersigned, minister of state and for foreign affairs, is charged, by an express order from his august master, to make the following declaration to his excellency the Count de Narbonne, ambassador from his majesty the Emperor of France, King of Italy.

"Since the last peace signed with France in October, 1809, his Imperial Majesty and Apostolic King has directed all his solicitude, not only to the establishing with that power relations of friendship and confidence, which she made the basis of her political system, but made use of those relations to support the peace and order of Europe. She flattered herself that this intimate connexion, cemented by family alliance contracted with the Emperor of the French, would contribute to give it, in its political proceedings, the only influence it was jealous to acquire—that which tended to communicate to the cabinets of Europe that spirit of

of moderation, that respect for the rights and the possessions of independent states, which she herself possessed. His Imperial Majesty was not long able to indulge in such flattering hopes: a year had scarcely elapsed from the epoch which seemed to have roused the military glory of the sovereign of France to the highest pitch, and nothing appeared to be wanting to his prosperity, as far as depended upon his attitude and his influence abroad, when, new additions to the French territories of states till then independent, new parcelling out and dismemberments of the Empire of Germany (A.), awoke the apprehensions of powers, and prepared, by their fatal reaction upon the North of Europe, the war which was kindled in 1812, between France and Russia. (B.) The French cabinet knows better than any other how much the Emperor of Austria had at heart to prevent its breaking out, by all the ways which his regard for the two powers, and for those who would find themselves drawn into the great contest which was preparing, dictated to him. It is not him which Europe will ever accuse for the incalculable evils which have been the consequence of it. (C.)

"In this state of things, his majesty the Emperor not being able to preserve to his people the benefits of peace, and maintain a happy neutrality in the midst of that vast field of battle, which on all sides surrounded his states, only consulted, in the part he adopted, his fidelity to relations so recently established, and the hope he loved to still cherish, that his alliance with France, by affording him the most certain means of having prudent councils hearkened to, would place bounds to inevitable evils, and serve the cause of the return of peace to Europe. (D.) Unfortunately it has not thus happened; neither the brilliant successes of 1812, nor the unexampled misfortunes which marked the conclusion of it, were able to bring back into the councils of the French government that spirit of moderation which would have turned the first to advantage and diminished the effect of the latter. His majesty did not the less on that account take advantage of the moment when both parties, reciprocally exhausted, had slackened the active operations of war, to convey to the belligerent powers pacific sentiments, which he still hoped to see received, on either part, with that sincerity which had dictated them. (E.)

"Persuaded, nevertheless, that he would only be able to make them be listened to by supporting them with forces, which would promise to the party with whom he accorded in views and principles, the support of his active co-operation to terminate the great contest, (F.) in offering his mediation to the powers, he deter-

mined upon the effort most painful to his heart—an appeal to the courage and patriotism of his people. The congress proposed by him, and accepted by both parties, assembled in the midst of military preparations, which the success of negotiations would render useless, were the Emperor's wishes realized, but would, in a contrary case, lead by new efforts to that pacific result which his majesty preferred obtaining without effusion of blood. (G.)

"By obtaining, from the confidence placed in his Imperial Majesty, the consent of the allies for that prolongation of the armistice which France judged necessary for the negotiations, the Emperor acquired, with the proof of their pacific views, that of the moderation of their principles and of their intentions. (H.)

"In them he acknowledged his own, and from that moment persuaded himself that it would be from their side he would meet with sincere dispositions to concur in the re-establishment of a solid and durable peace.

"France, far from manifesting analogous intentions, gave but general assurances, too frequently contradicted by public declarations, which gave no hope that she would make those sacrifices for peace that would be sufficient to bring it back to Europe. (I.)

"The proceedings of the congress could leave no doubt in this respect; the delay in the arriving of the French plenipotentiaries was the pretext which the great end of its assembling ought to render nugatory. (J.)

"The insufficiency of their instructions upon objects of form, which caused an irreparable loss of time, when a few days only remained for the most important of negotiations: (K.) All those circumstances united, but too clearly demonstrated that a peace, such as Austria and the allied sovereigns desired, was foreign to the wishes of France (L.); and that having accepted, for form's sake, and in order not to be exposed to the reproach of the prolongation of the war, her proposition for a negotiation, she wished to elude the effect of it, (M.) or perhaps take advantage of it to separate Austria from the powers which were already united with her by principle, even before treaties had consecrated their union for the cause of peace and the happiness of the world. (N.)

"Austria came out of this negotiation, the results of which deceived her dearest wishes, with a consciousness of the good faith which she carried to it. More zealous than ever for the noble end which she proposed, she only takes arms for the purpose of attaining it, in concert with powers animated by similar sentiments. Always equally disposed to lend her hand to the re-establishment

charged with manœuvring in such a manner as to thoroughly reconnoitre the enemy's position, and oblige him to unmask his forces, and he perfectly succeeded in executing his instructions. He engaged in a brisk cannonade without cannon-shot, and which did little injury; but an Austrian battery of 24 pieces having left its position to approach Duvernet's division, General Ornano ordered it to be charged by the red lancers of the guard; they took these 24 pieces and saluted all the artillerymen, but were only able to bring off the horses, two pieces of cannon, and an advanced train.

On the 18th, Count de Lobau remained in the same position, occupying the village of Arbesan, and all the debouches from the plain. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy sent a division to surprise the height above the village of Karwitz. This division was repulsed, *repée dans les reins*, and fired at with grape-shot during an hour.

On the 18th, at nine in the evening, his Majesty arrived at Pirna; and on the 19th, Count de Lobau again resumed his positions before Hollensdorf, and the camp of Gieshübel.—The rain fell in torrents.—The Prince of Neufchatel is a little indisposed by an access of fever.—His Majesty is very well.

The French government have published the whole of the papers connected with the late armistice and the negotiations at Prague. They would fill an octavo volume. We have subjoined the *first* note of the Austrian minister, Field Marshal Count Budna, whose remarkable observations in *italics* merit the notice of the people of England; and also the last note of Count Metternich, with the comments upon it by the French government. It appears that the negotiations did not proceed because the Austrian government insisted that no meeting should be held between the plenipotentiaries, and that the discussions should take place in notes and replies which were to be addressed to the Austrian minister, as mediator. To this form the French plenipotentiaries refused to accede, alledging that it was contrary to the original agreement, and to the usage of all times. It may be collected from these papers that Austria has not ceased to have a secret understanding with Russia, and that the Austrian auxiliary corps made way at Minsk, in November last, for that Russian army which intercepted the march of the French out of Russia. Such is the finess and morality of modern politics!

The following was the first letter to the Austrian government from Field Marshal Count Budna, the Austrian plenipoten-

tiary to negotiate the armistice, which was settled in Silesia on the 4th of June.

Dresden, May 18.

"I have the honour to announce that I arrived at Dresden the day before yesterday, where I found the Emperor of the French. It is very agreeable to me to be able to state, that notwithstanding the success which has just accompanied his arms (at Lutzen), the emperor appears to be disposed for peace, and wishes that the plenipotentiaries should assemble as soon as possible at Prague, or any other place. His majesty appears to me to partake the opinion of the Allies, and to consider a general peace as the means of really tranquillizing the world. He would therefore with pleasure see there a plenipotentiary from England and one from America. He consents to admit one from the Spanish insurgents, should it be thought possible to incline England to Peace. His majesty also seems equally disposed for a continental peace, and consequently to send plenipotentiaries, as well as his Allies, as soon as the dispositions of Russia and Prussia shall be known."

In the powers of the same date given by Napoleon to the Duke of Vicenza, he says, "we hope this congress will promptly lead to the re-establishment of peace, of which so many nations experience the want;" then, anticipating the battle of Bautzen, which took place on the 22nd, he goes on to say, "wishing to prevent the battle, which, by the position the enemy has taken, appears imminent, and to avoid, for humanity's sake, an useless effusion of blood, our intention is that you proceed to the Emperor Alexander to conclude and sign any military convention, having for its object the suspension of hostilities."

Final Declaration of Count Metternich.

"The undersigned, minister of state and for foreign affairs, is charged, by an express order from his august master, to make the following declaration to his excellency the Count de Narbonne, ambassador from his majesty the Emperor of France, King of Italy.

"Since the last peace signed with France in October, 1809, his Imperial Majesty and Apostolic King has directed all his solicitude, not only to the establishing with that power relations of friendship and confidence, which she made the basis of her political system, but made use of those relations to support the peace and order of Europe. She flattered herself that this intimate connexion, cemented by family alliance contracted with the Emperor of the French, would contribute to give it, in its political proceedings, the only influence it was jealous to acquire—that which tended to communicate to the cabinets of Europe that spirit

of moderation, that respect for the rights and the possessions of independent states, which she herself possessed. His Imperial Majesty was not long able to indulge in such flattering hopes: a year had scarcely elapsed from the epoch which seemed to have roused the military glory of the sovereign of France to the highest pitch, and nothing appeared to be wanting to his prosperity, as far as depended upon his attitude and his influence abroad, when, new additions to the French territories of states till then independent, new parceling out and dismemberments of the Empire of Germany (A.), awoke the apprehensions of powers, and prepared, by their fatal reaction upon the North of Europe, the war which was kindled in 1812, between France and Russia. (B.) The French cabinet knows better than any other how much the Emperor of Austria had at heart to prevent its breaking out, by all the ways which his regard for the two powers, and for those who would find themselves drawn into the great contest which was preparing, dictated to him. It is not him which Europe will ever accuse for the incalculable evils which have been the consequence of it. (C.)

"In this state of things, his majesty the Emperor not being able to preserve to his people the benefits of peace, and maintain a happy neutrality in the midst of that vast field of battle, which on all sides surrounded his states, only consulted, in the part he adopted, his fidelity to relations so recently established, and the hope he loved to still cherish, that his alliance with France, by affording him the most certain means of having prudent councils hearkened to, would place bounds to inevitable evils, and serve the cause of the return of peace to Europe. (D.) Unfortunately it has not thus happened; neither the brilliant successes of 1812, nor the unexampled misfortunes which marked the conclusion of it, were able to bring back into the councils of the French government that spirit of moderation which would have turned the first to advantage and diminished the effect of the latter. His majesty did not the less on that account take advantage of the moment when both parties, reciprocally exhausted, had slackened the active operations of war, to convey to the belligerent powers pacific sentiments, which he still hoped to see received, on either part, with that sincerity which had dictated them. (E.)

"Persuaded, nevertheless, that he would only be able to make them be listened to by supporting them with forces, which would promise to the party with whom he accorded in views and principles, the support of his active co-operation to terminate the great contest, (F.) in offering his mediation to the powers, he deter-

mined upon the effort most painful to his heart—an appeal to the courage and patriotism of his people. The congress proposed by him, and accepted by both parties, assembled in the midst of military preparations, which the success of negotiations would render useless, were the Emperor's wishes realized; but would, in a contrary case, lead by new efforts to that pacific result which his majesty preferred obtaining without effusion of blood. (G.)

"By obtaining, from the confidence placed in his Imperial Majesty, the consent of the allies for that prolongation of the armistice which France judged necessary for the negotiations, the Emperor acquired, with the proof of their pacific views, that of the moderation of their principles and of their intentions. (H.)

"In them he acknowledged his own, and from that moment persuaded himself that it would be from their side he would meet with sincere dispositions to concur in the re-establishment of a solid and durable peace.

"France, far from manifesting analogous intentions, gave but general assurances, too frequently contradicted by public declarations, which gave no hope that she would make those sacrifices for peace that would be sufficient to bring it back to Europe. (I.)

"The proceedings of the congress could leave no doubt in this respect; the delay in the arriving of the French plenipotentiaries was the pretext which the great end of its assembling ought to render nugatory. (J.)

"The insufficiency of their instructions upon objects of form, which caused an irreparable loss of time, when a few days only remained for the most important of negotiations: (K.) All those circumstances united, but too clearly demonstrated that a peace, such as Austria and the allied sovereigns desired, was foreign to the wishes of France (L.); and that having accepted, for form's sake, and in order not to be exposed to the reproach of the prolongation of the war, her proposition for a negotiation, she wished to elude the effect of it, (M.) or perhaps take advantage of it to separate Austria from the powers which were already united with her by principle, even before treaties had consecrated their union for the cause of peace and the happiness of the world. (N.)

"Austria came out of this negotiation, the results of which deceived her dearest wishes, with a consciousness of the good faith which she carried to it. More zealous than ever for the noble end which she proposed, she only takes arms for the purpose of attaining it, in concert with powers animated by similar sentiments. Always equally disposed to lend her hand to the re-establishment

re-establishment of an order of things, which, by a wise distribution of forces, will place the guarantee of peace under the shield of an association of independent states, she will neglect no opportunity of arriving at this result, and the knowledge she has acquired of the dispositions of the courts become henceforth allies, gives her the certainty that they will sincerely co-operate in so salutary a design. (O.)

"In declaring by the Emperor's orders to the Count de Narbonne, that his functions as ambassador cease from this moment, the undersigned places at his excellency's disposition the requisite passports for himself and suite. Similar passports shall be sent to A. de la Blanche, charge d'affairs from Vienna, as well as to the other individuals of the embassy. He has the honour of offering, &c.

(Signed) "METTERNICH"

"Prague, Aug. 12, 1813."

Notes.

Note (A.)—Austria has, with full consent, renounced the Empire of Germany. She has acknowledged the Princes of the Confederation. She has acknowledged the protectorate of Emperor. If that cabinet has conceived the design of re-establishing the Empire of Germany; of reversing every thing that victory has founded, and treaties consecrated, it has conceived a design which but ill proves the spirit of moderation, and the respect for the rights of independent states, with which it professes to be animated.

Note (B.)—The cabinet of Vienna forgets the treaty of alliance which it concluded on the 14th of March, 1812; it forgets that by this treaty France and Austria reciprocally guaranteed the integrity of the existing territories; it forgets that by this treaty Austria engaged to defend the territory of France as it then existed, and which has not since received any enlargement; it forgets that by this treaty it did not limit itself to demand for Austria the integrity of her territory, but the aggrandisements which circumstances might procure to her; it forgets that, on the 14th of March, 1812, all the questions from which the war originated were known and fixed, and that it was voluntarily, and with full knowledge of the causes, that it took part against Russia. Why, if it had then the sentiments which it at present avows, did it not then make common cause with Russia? Why, at least, instead of uniting itself with what it now represents as an unjust cause, did it not remain neutral? Prussia, at the same time, made an alliance with France, which she violated afterwards, but her fortresses and her territory were occupied: placed between two great powers in arms, and in the theatre of war, neutrality was impossible, and she took part with the

strongest side. When afterwards Russia occupied her territory, she received the law, and became the ally of Russia. None of those circumstances which regulated the determinations of Prussia existed in 1812, nor do they exist in 1813, with respect to Austria. She engaged with full consent in 1812 in the cause which she believed the most just, and that of which the triumph was most important to her views, and the interest of Europe, of which she has shewn herself so restless a protector, and so warlike a defender. She has shed her blood to support the cause of France, and in 1813 she lavishes it to support the contrary side. What must the people think?—what judgment must they form of a government, which, attacking to-day what it defended yesterday, shows that it is neither justice nor policy which regulates the most important determinations of its cabinet.

Note (C.)—The French cabinet knows better than any other that Austria, whenever the hope of obtaining it was not conceived; it knows that if any thing could have inclined it to war, it was the certainty that Austria would not only take no part against it, but that it would take part for it; it knows, that far from disavowing the war, Austria excited it; that far from fearing it she desired it: she knows, that far from wishing to oppose new divisions of states, she conceived new dismemberments, by which she hoped to profit.

Note (D.)—The cabinet of Vienna could not, it is said, maintain a neutrality in the midst of a vast field of battle which surrounded it on all sides. Were not circumstances, then, the same in 1806? were not sanguinary battles fought in 1806 and 7, near the limits of her territory? and did she not still preserve to her people the benefits of peace, and maintain a happy neutrality? But the government of Austria, in taking part in the war, and combating in the cause of France, consulted, it is said, its fidelity to relations newly established; a fidelity which no longer deserves to be consulted, when those relations become older by a year, and more strict by a former alliance. If we may now believe, it was not to insure to itself its aggrandisements, that in 1812 it allied itself to France, which guaranteed all its possessions, and took part in the war; it was to promote the return of peace, and to cause the councils of wisdom and prudence to be listened to. What logic! what modesty!

Note (E.)—How did the cabinet of Vienna learn that the brilliant successes of the campaign of 1812 did not bring back to moderation the councils of the French government? If it had been well informed, it would have known that the councils of France, after the battle of the Moskwa, were moderate and pacific, and that

that every thing which could restore peace was then tried.

Note (F.)—The cabinet of Vienna continues its errors. It made common cause with France in 1812, and it now says, that it was to prevent her from making war against Russia: it arms in 1813, in favour of Russia and Prussia, and this, it says, is to inspire them with the desire of peace. These powers, at first elevated by some success, which they owed to the chance of circumstances, were restored to more calm sentiments, by the striking reverses of the first month of the campaign. Enfeebled, vanquished, they were about to recover from their illusions: the Austrian government declared that it would arm in their behalf, and shewed them its arms ready to be taken up in their defence. By thus offering them new chances in the continuation of the war, it pretends to inspire them with the desire of peace. What else could it have done if it had wished to encourage them to war?

It has offered to Russia to take upon itself the burden, and it has offered to Prussia to change the theatre, of the war. It has called upon its own territory the troops of its allies, and all the calamities which weighed upon that of Prussia. It has, in fine, offered to the cabinet of St. Petersburg the spectacle most agreeable to an Emperor of Russia—that of Austria, her natural enemy, fighting against France, her actual enemy. If the cabinet of Vienna had asked advice of true wisdom, it would have known, that a conflagration is not to be extinguished by affording it new aliment; that it is not wise to endanger ourselves for a nation whose interests are contrary or foreign; in fine, that it is folly to expose to all the chances of war, a nation, which, after such long-continued misfortune, might continue to enjoy the sweets of peace. But ambition is not a counsellor which wisdom acknowledges.

Note (G.)—The author of this declaration cannot get out of the vicious circle in which he is bewildered. Russia and Prussia knew very well that the Austrian government was arming against France. From that moment they could not wish for peace. This result of the dispositions of the cabinet of Vienna, was too evident not to be reckoned upon.

Note (H.)—The cabinet of Vienna had caused the whole month of June to be lost in the formalities which should have preceded the opening of the Congress. France did not solicit that the armistice should be prolonged, but she consented to it. What she wished, and what she asked was that the negotiations should be continued during hostilities. But the cabinet of Vienna refused this. Austria would have been bound as mediatrix during the nego-

ciations, and she preferred a prolongation of the armistice, which would give her time to finish her armaments; and of which the limited duration offered a fatal term for breaking off the negotiations, and declaring herself.

Note (I.)—How was the cabinet of Vienna assured that France would not bring to the peace those sacrifices which might restore it to Europe? Before the moment which it fixed for war, did it propose any ultimatum, and distinctly make known what it wished? It declared war, because it wished for war. It declared it without examining whether it could be avoided, and with a precipitation in which it is difficult to recognise the influence of the councils of wisdom.

Note (J.)—It was by the act of Austria and the Allies, that the arrival of plenipotentiaries was retarded. Yet the difficulties raised by design were not removed, when the Count de Narbonne was already at Prague. His powers, common to the two plenipotentiaries, authorized him to act jointly or separately. The Duke de Vicenza arrived later, because new difficulties, by which the dignity of France was compromised, were raised by the enemy. But what signify these observations? What would a delay of a few days have been to a mediator, who did not wish for war?—and what a motive for war is a delay of a few days!

Note (K.)—The plenipotentiaries had for their instructions, to adhere to all the forms of negotiation consecrated by custom. The mediator proposed unusual forms, and such as tended to prevent all approach of the plenipotentiaries on either side, all accommodation, and all negotiation. He introduced a discussion which no negociator, with a sincere desire of peace, would ever have started. There remained, said he, but a few days for the most important of negotiations. Why did there remain only a few days? What had the armistice in common with the negotiation? Was it not possible to negotiate fighting? What signifies a few days more or less, when a treaty of peace is in question? If the cabinet of Vienna did not wish to negotiate, but to dictate, as conditions are dictated to a besieged place, a few days might indeed suffice; but then, why did it not propose a capitulation? There only remained a few days for the most important of negotiations. What negotiation then is that which can be concluded in a few days? Time may be necessary, when satisfactory explanation is wished, but it is useless to a mediator who has taken his determination before-hand. However, when it is against France, some days more or less may be allowed to think of it.

Note (L.)—We must here do justice to the

the penetration of the cabinet of Vienna. No doubt a peace, such as the allied sovereigns desired, was foreign to the wishes of France; in like manner as such a peace as France could approve, must have been contrary to the wishes of the allies. Every power that enters into negotiation, wishes for all that it can obtain; but when there is a mediator, he interposes between these contrary wishes. But such was not the part which the Austrian cabinet had assigned itself. It never was a mediator; it was an enemy from the time when, according to its own confession, it wished no other peace than that which was wished by one only of the parties. But what was the peace which the cabinet of Vienna wished? If it really wished peace, a peace of any kind, why did it not explain itself? Why? because it had adopted all the pretensions of Russia, of Prussia, and of England, and because it had, besides, pretensions of its own, on which it did not wish to give way, because it had resolved on war.

Note (M.)—France proposed the meeting of a congress, because she sincerely wished peace—because she flattered herself that her plenipotentiaries, when in the presence of those of Russia and Prussia, would come to an understanding—because a congress, even under the mediation of Austria, would be a means to escape the dangers of the insinuations which the cabinet of Vienna circulated. France accepted the mediation of Austria, because, supposing in the cabinet of Vienna the ambitious views of which we had no doubt, it was to be believed that it would find itself cramped by its part of mediator, and would not dare in a public negotiation, undertaken for its sole interest, to reject our moderate views, and the sacrifices which we were disposed to make for peace; because, in fine, if it had been otherwise, and if the mediator and our enemies had been agreed on their reciprocal pretensions, the cabinet of Vienna would propose an *ultimatum* which would excite the indignation of France and her allies.

Note (N.)—Austria then was already united in principles with the enemies of France. Who required from her this confession? The cabinet of Vienna feared lest France should prevail in a negotiation to separate Austria from her powerful enemies. No doubt, if Austria had united with them to prevent their making peace, and with the firm resolution of making war against us, she must have feared a negotiation, in which our moderation might have offered them more advantageous chances in peace than in war. But why then did the cabinet of Vienna offer its mediation, and cause Europe to resound with its wishes for peace?

Note (O.)—Austria wishes to establish an order of things, which, by a wise distribution of forces, places the guarantee of peace under the ægis of an association of independent states. She will not make peace till an equal distribution of forces shall guarantee the independence of each state. To obtain this, she ought immediately to aggrandize, at her own expense, Bavaria and Saxony; for the great powers must descend, in order that the weaker powers may become their equals. When it shall have given that example, it will have a right to demand that it shall be imitated. Thus the cabinet of Vienna wishes to fight to render all powers a republic of sovereigns, the elements of which shall be perfectly equal; and is it to such reveries that the repose of the world is to be sacrificed? Can public reason and the opinion of Europe be more openly sported with? In drawing up manifestoes, as well as in the regulation of its conduct, the cabinet of Vienna has not listened to the councils of wisdom.

On the 7th of Oct. at one o'clock, her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent set out from the palace of the Tuilleries to repair to the Senate. On the arrival of her majesty all the Senators were standing, and uncovered. Her majesty ascended the throne placed to the left of that of the emperor; and the ministers and great officers were seated in chairs to the right and left.

Her Majesty then delivered the following address:—

“SENATORS,

The principal powers of Europe, indignant at the pretensions of England, had last year united their armies to ours, to obtain the peace of the world, and the re-establishment of the rights of all nations.

By the first chances of the war the slumbering passions were awakened; England and Russia drew in Prussia and Austria to join in their cause.

Our enemies wished to destroy our allies, to punish them for their fidelity. They wish, in fine, to carry the war into the bosom of our beautiful country, to revenge the triumphs which led our victorious eagles into the midst of their States.

I know better than any one what our people will have to dread, if they ever suffer themselves to be conquered.

Before I ascended the throne to which I have been called by the choice of my august spouse, and the will of my father, I had the highest opinion of the courage and energy of this great people. This opinion has been every day increased by all that I have seen pass under my eyes.

Acquainted for four years past with the most intimate thoughts of my spouse, I know

know with what sentiments he would be agitated on a degraded throne, and under a crown without glory.

Frenchmen, your emperor, your country, and your honour, call upon you."

The prince arch-chancellor having taken the orders of her majesty, the minister at war mounted the tribune and read a report addressed to the emperor. Count Regnaud, one of two orators of the Council of State, then presented to the Senate a *projet* of a *Senatus Consultum*, after having explained the motives of it.

The *projet* had for its object a levy of 230,000 men, of which 120,000 are to be of the classes of 1814, and the preceding years, in the departments which have not contributed to the last levy of 30,000 men; and 160,000 of the conscription of 1815.

The Count de Lacépède then arose and said—

"MADAM,

Before proposing to the senate measures relative to the *projet* of the *senatus-consultum* which has just been presented, I have the honour to request that your Imperial and Royal Majesty will permit me to offer you, in the name of my colleagues, the respectful homage of all the sentiments with which we are penetrated on seeing your Majesty preside in the senate, and in hearing the memorable words which you have uttered from the throne. With what gratitude, with what religious care, shall we for ever preserve the memory of them!—Senators,—I have the honour to propose to you to refer the *projet* to a commission."

On the 9th of October the Conservative Senate met under the presidency of the prince arch-chancellor of the empire, when the Senator, Count Dejean, in the name of the special commission appointed in the sitting of the 7th of this month, made a report on the *projet* of a *Senatus Consultum* presented on that day, relative

to a levy of 230,000 men; when the *Senatus Consultum* was adopted by the Senate, and the 230,000 men are to be raised.

SPAIN.

A dispatch from SUCHET, dated Villa Franca, the 16th ult. details his operations on the 12th and 13th against the Spaniards and Anglo-Sicilian troops in Catalonia. The advanced guard of the allies, which occupied the Col d'Ordal, is estimated at 9000 men, (being about double its actual force,) and its loss, in the attack upon that position in the night of the 12th, is stated at 1200 killed and wounded, 500 prisoners, 4 guns, 2 caissons, and a quantity of baggage. Next day he followed Lord W. Bentinck as far as Vendrill, cannonading and making charges of cavalry on his rear-guard. He admits however, that his lordship conducted his retreat in good order. The aggregate of the loss sustained by the allies, in the operations of both days, is calculated at 3500 in killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters.

Lord W. Bentinck, in his dispatches published in the London Gazette, describes this affair in substance as above; but he does not admit so great a loss as that described by Suchet.

Another defeat of Spaniards only took place on the 4th of October at St. Priva.

On the 7th of October the division of General Graham passed the Bidassoa, the French division opposed to him falling back, after some fighting, which cost the allies from 1500 to 1600 men in killed and wounded. It is supposed, from this movement of his left wing, that Lord Wellington will endeavour to establish his winter quarters in the plains at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the French territory.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Ode as performed in the Senate-House at Cambridge, at the Installation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, as Chancellor of that University. Composed, and inscribed to his Royal Highness, by Charles Hague, Mus. Doc. and Musical Professor. 2l. 2s.

WE have perused this Ode with an attention which has been amply rewarded by the pleasure it has afforded us. The composition consists of an overture and a variety of airs, recitatives, choruses, &c. to the number of twenty;

printed in full score, with a compressed part for the organ or piano-forte, and occupying more than one hundred and eighty folio pages.

In the overture, which consists of three movements, we find considerable merit. It opens in a style calculated to plaintively impress the feelings; and after presenting us with a fugue, the subject of which, though not remarkably striking, is worked with a skill and knowledge of harmony highly creditable to Dr. Hague, proceeds to a movement of a cast as pleas-

ing as familiar, and which is scored with a masterly hand. After this just commendation, we are, however, the better entitled to ask the ingenious composer, why he has preferred to deviate from an almost universally established rule, by beginning his overture in one key, and concluding it in another? Of the airs we can, for the most part, speak in terms of sincere praise. They are conceived with much truth and spirit, give the sentiments of the words with force, and evince both feeling and judgment; while the choruses are, generally speaking, conceived with much freedom and boldness, and are constructed with a highly respectable portion of skill in counterpoint. Of the former, (the airs) the most striking are, "O thou! lost master of the British shell," "And England's Genius," and "No common cause," the whole of which forms the latter movement of the overture. Of the choruses; the most prominently good are, "The shout is heard on high," and "Pursue thy fame," in both which we find an energy and power of amassing the parts, and varying the modulation, that display strong qualifications for the higher species of composition. Though we do not pronounce Dr. Hague's Ode to be faultless, or even wholly free from vulgar defects, such as consecutives, eighths and fifths, in the same direction, &c. &c. yet we shall persist in declaring it, viewed in the aggregate, a work of much more than ordinary merit; comprising many difficulties, from which the composer has ably extricated himself, abounding in powerful expression, and frequently rising to a grandeur of result which ranks Dr. H. with the first composers of the day.

Twelve Waltzes for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin. Composed by Samuel Hale. 5s.

These waltzes, while they are written in a style sufficiently familiar for the youngest practitioner, possess considerable play of fancy, and are qualified to interest the ear of those whose finger would, perhaps, disdain them as exercises. Considering that the pieces are all necessarily in the same tune, Mr. Hale has produced much variety of air; and, allowing for the intended simplicity of his waltzes, has displayed a respectable portion of science.

"Come with Me, Sweet Jenny," a favourite Ballad, composed by W. Reece. The words by C. Dibdin, jun. 1s. 6d.

This cheerful little song is calculated

to please the lovers of light and easy melody. The passages are conceived with freedom, and follow each other with an ease and flow that cannot fail to conciliate both the cultivated and uncultivated ear.

"Then be it So, and let us Part," a Ballad, written by Mrs. Opie, and composed by Thomas Atwood. 1s. 6d.

This ballad is distinguished by its pointedness and propriety of expression. The sentiment of the words is, at it were, urged upon our attention; and without any particular beauty in the melody, we become engaged and interested. The introduction of the sharp fifth, at the last bar but one, is, we believe, perfectly new. Though some perhaps will think it quaint, we confess ourselves pleased with its effect.

Kutusoff's Victory, an Impromptu for the Piano-forte. Composed, and dedicated to Field Marshal Kutusoff, Prince of Smolensko, by J. B. Cramer. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Cramer has, at the expence of considerable pains, and premeditation, we perceive, produced this *impromptu*. It is, however, with the exception of one or two anomalous passages, worth all the trouble it may have cost him, and we will not carp at a name. In many places, the subject is well handled, and the points strictly preserved; while the whole presents an improving exercise, founded, as the title page announces, on Handel's celebrated Trio, "Disdainful of danger we'll rush on the foe," in Judas Maccabæus.

"Her Eyes the Glow-worm lend Thee," a Glee for Four Voices, sung by Master King, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Bartleman. The Poetry by Herrick. The Music composed, and inscribed to Miss Calcott, by William Horsley, Mus. Buc. 2s.

Mr. Horsley, in this glee, has displayed much address in harmonic construction. The several parts sing smoothly; and if no very prominent beauty, exhibits itself in the air, still the combination is good, and the modulation sufficiently artificial to attest Mr. H.'s pretensions as composer in this province of his art.

Three Waltzes, for the Piano-forte. Composed for and dedicated to the Right Honourable Lady Le Despencer, by T. Latour, Pianiste to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Latour presents these three waltzes under as many different names, or titles; "La Belle," "L'Amabile," and "La

"La Jolie." We remark this, because we think Mr. L. has, in each of his little pieces, aimed at a character of melody correspondent to the chosen designation. If this has been his meaning, we are free to say, that he has fully succeeded. They are as various as interesting; and indicate a fertile imagination.

Principles of Music, by Dr. Bemetzrieder, exhibiting in one View, the Notes, Cliffs, Keys, and Time, as also the Latin Syllables of the Solfa, for the Gamut and Harmony of our Natural Keys. 2s.

These pages, (for there are two) present to the student the proper cliff for every species or order of voice, and give the solfa names of the notes; explain the *ranto cliff* as a substitute for the treble, and lay down the several scales in that plain and easy way which the learner cannot fail to comprehend. Our opinion is, that Dr. B.'s little publication will be found useful; and so far we approve and recommend it.

"To-Morrow," a Song. Composed, and dedicated to the Hon. A. M. Anson, by T. Atwood. 1s. 6d.

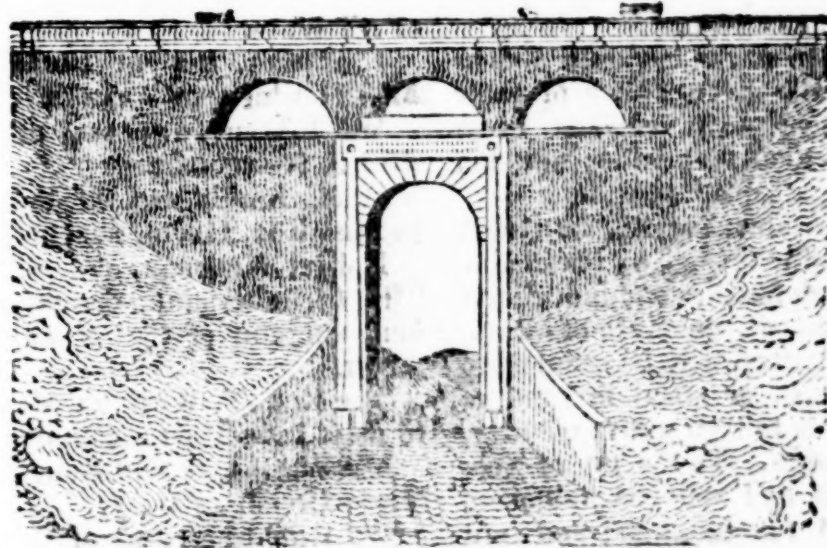
This little ballad is sweet in its melody, and impressive in its general style. The ideas, if not, strictly speaking, new, have a new cast given them by the ease and elegance of their succession; and an effect throughout is produced which marks Mr. Atwood's taste and talents.

"The Lilly and the Rose," a favourite Song, sung by Mr. J. Jones, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in the Melo-Drama of "the Prince;" written by C. Dibdin, jun. Composed by W. Reece. 1s. 6d.

This little ballad, though it cannot boast a single original passage, is not without claims to our favourable notice. The air is skilfully accommodated to the subject and cast of the words, and the whole produces that light, pleasant effect, which, in the shorter excursions of vocal melody, is always welcome to the general ear.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.



THE GRAND ARCHWAY AT HIGHGATE.

WE apprized our readers several years since of a plan which had been formed, and of a company established, for the purpose of cutting a subterraneous passage or tunnel through Highgate-hill, in a direction from Holloway, to the right of the late great road. The design was partly executed, when the superincumbent earth gave way and choaked up the passage. The plan of a tunnel was then abandoned, and the proprietors determined to cut an open road through the hill, at very nearly the level of the tunnel, and to connect the cross road to Hornsey, &c. by means of a grand bridge over the valley. This vast design is now completed; the

road has been for several weeks in a perfect state, for the passage of the numerous vehicles which enter the metropolis in this direction. The height of the work is 60 feet, so that a perpendicular ascent of that height is saved in a distance of about 800 yards, and only 7-8ths of the muscular strength is now required to draw over this hill that was required before the improvement. In addition to the cut through the hill, another company have completed a new and most beautiful road from Holloway to Kentish Town, so as to make the archway serve as an entrance to the east and the west ends of London. The archway only has cost 100,000*l.* and it does honour to the

the individuals who have struggled against every difficulty, and completed it. To them alone the credit is due; and we hope, and indeed we believe, that it will repay them ample interest for the capital which it has absorbed.

Account of Duty paid into the **STAMP OFFICE** by the different Fire Insurance Companies, for the year 1812.

Sun.....	£98,205	8	8
Phoenix	58,604	18	7
* Royal Exchange	45,310	14	7
Imperial	33,176	5	6
Globe.....	27,747	9	10
County	16,872	5	6
British	16,179	18	4
Albion	15,815	8	6
Hope	14,437	12	3
Eagle.....	13,745	0	7
Westminster	12,402	2	9
Atlas	10,776	6	5
Hand-in-Hand	10,547	3	11
London	8,482	4	11
Union	6,835	15	0

Total £389,178 13 4

A basket, containing 3000 guineas, which a porter was carrying to an inn in the Borough, was lately stopped and conveyed to Union-hall Police-office; and after being detained on various pretences for two or three weeks, was at length restored to the owner, who has a suit for damages pending against the police officer.

The Commissioners for enclosing Finchley Common, have given notice of their intention to leave eight carriage cross roads, from 20 to 27 feet wide; and ten different public paths, 6 feet wide.

The Irish Charitable Society, instituted for the purpose of relieving, by seasonable benefactions, such families and individuals of the Irish nation, as, destitute of all settlement in this country, may be reduced to undeserved distress, or stand in need of assistance to return to their native country, deservedly flourishes. To the 1st of September, 1813, it had relieved 109 men, 146 women, and 149 children; and sent to Ireland, 61 men, 60 women, and 76 children.

The following is a statement of the comparative distributions of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge in 1811 and 1812:

	1811.	1812.
Bibles.....	8,112	12,567
New Testaments & Psalters	13,210	21,971
Common Prayers	20,259	29,751
Other bound Books	20,510	38,024
Small Tracts	133,350	215,173

Total 201,151 317,486

Besides upwards of 11,000 Bibles, Prayer Books, &c. sent gratuitously to the Society's Missions in the East Indies.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Dr. Bourke, Dean of Ardagh, to be Bishop of Waterford.

J. D. Macbride, esq. LL.D. of Exeter College, has been appointed the Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in Oxford University, and Principal of Magdalen Hall.

MARRIED.

T. H. Longden, esq. of the Adelphi, to Miss Lavinia Johnson, of Finchley.

W. Newman, esq. M.P. of Russel-square, to Miss M. J. Denne, of Winchelsea.

By his Grace the Archbishop of York, at Cromwell, the Rev. T. Webber, A.M. rector of Kirkham, and chaplain to the House of Commons, to Caroline, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Fynes, prebendary of Westminster, and rector of Cromwell.

C. Stevens, esq. of Havant, to Miss M. J. Haverfield, of Kew.

Michael Hankin, esq. of Terlings Park, to Miss Georgiana York, of Richmond.

H. Thompson, esq. of Stockwell Green, to Miss H. B. Midford, of the Crescent, Minorities.

Mr. W. Orger, of Water-lane, to Miss E. Redmond, of Perry-hill.

Mr. B. Drew, jun. of Bermondsey, to Miss Sarah Undershill, of Wandsworth; also, Mr. G. Drew, to Miss Mary Harvey, of Folkstone.

H. J. Elmes, esq. of College-hill, to Miss Harvey, of Tyson-place.

The Rev. J. Spencer, of Marlborough-street, to Miss Amelia Beechey, daughter of Sir W. B.

F. Fisher, esq. of Rathbone-place, to Miss Gardner, of Welwyn.

W. O. Humphrey, esq. of Whitehall, to Miss J. Newcombe.

C. M. Smith, esq. of the India House, to Miss Eliz. Harte, daughter of Adm. H.

Robert Newman, esq. of Guildhall, to Miss Chamberlaine, daughter of the eminent surgeon of that name in Aylesbury-street.

The Rev. T. Williams, vicar of Hendon, to Miss Jane Masterman, of Layton.

Mr. Watson, of Old Bond-street, to Miss Maria Creed, of Bury.

W. Robinson, esq. of Great Portland-street, to Miss L. S. Stack, of Braywick-lodge.

M. Thomas, esq. of New Boswell-court, to Miss Jane Munnings, of Gorgate.

Mr. T. Tapp, of Cheapside, to Miss Conder, of Barton-hall.

At Newington, Mr. W. Blagrove, to Miss Hart.

The Right Rev. S. Mathews, of Tyl-hurst, to Miss Marian Ingle.

G. G. Larpent, esq. of East Sheen, to Miss C. Cracroft, of North-street.

J. Walker, esq. of Stamford-hill, to Miss Caroline Carwardine.

DIED.

B. A. Goldsmidt, esq. of St. Helen's-place. He was proceeding from town to his country residence, Batham-hill, and while passing over London-bridge, in his gig, accompa-

mied by his brother, he was seized with giddiness in his head, and the reins fell from his hands. A hackney-coach carried them both back to St. Helen's-place, and the first medical assistance was instantly procured, but without effect, as he died at two o'clock next morning. He was under 30 years of age.

At the Small-pox and Inoculation Hospitals, Pancras, 60, *Mrs. Mary Longbotham*, many years matron; and three days after, 69, *Mrs. Sarah Longbotham*, of Swinton-street, Gray's-inn lane, sister to the above. They were both interred in one grave, in the burial-ground of the said parish.

In Frith-street, *Edward Rogers, esq.* an eminent solicitor.

Mrs. Chapman, wife of *J. C. esq.* of Bloomsbury-square.

At Paddington, *Mrs. Irers*. She bequeathed to an intimate friend an annuity of 20*l.* per ann. for the maintenance of a favourite cat and a dog.

In Grosvenor-place, *Mrs. Eliza Saunders*.

At Epsom, 92, *J. Hamilton, esq.* deputy keeper of Holyrood-house.

At Hampton-court, 73, *Lieut. Gen. J. Bowater*, brother of Admiral Bowater.

At Cheltenham, where he had proceeded for the benefit of his health, *the Rev. R. Young, D.D.* minister of the Scots church at London Wall, and successor to the late Dr. Hunter in that ministry.

At Cowley-mill, near Uxbridge, *Mrs. J. Austen*.

At Hampton Wick, 84, *Mrs. Lynch*, late of Middleton lodge.

At Shepperton, *Mary Ann*, the wife of *J. Duffell, esq.* of Bishopsgate-street.

Mr. Larkman, of Covent Garden Theatre.

In Mount-street, 45, *Mr. John Gardener*.

In Soho-square, suddenly, 50, *Mr. Arnaud Dulau*, many years an eminent and enterprising French bookseller, and before the revolution a professor of mathematics at Paris, and in both pursuits respected for his abilities and integrity.

At Brompton, 40, *Mr. J. E. Doyle*, well known as a bass singer at Bath and Bristol.

In Lamb's-conduit-street, 67, *Mrs. E. Roper*.

W. C. Alcock, esq. formerly of Welton, in the county of Wexford.

In Alfred-place, *John Touchet, esq.* attorney-general of the Carmarthen circuit.

In Clarges-street, *Honora, Countess of Caran*; her ladyship was a daughter of Judge Gould.

At Richmond, 29, *Miss H. Topham*.

In Wimpole-street, 68, *Sir John Crichton Turner, bart.*

In Upper Harley-street, *Mrs. Strode*, of Northaw.

In Great Marybone-street, *Mr. Jumbert*, cheesemonger.

At Pinner, 39, *Mr. J. Graham*, of St. Paul's church-yard.

J. Cross, esq. formerly of King-street, Southwark.

At Clapham Common, 59, *C. Blanchard, esq.* merchant, of Great St. Helens.

At the seat of *W. Blane, esq.* *Miss Blane*, daughter of Sir Gilbert B. Having gone out early in the morning, as she was accustomed to do, to sketch views of the place, and fixing her seat insecurely close to the side of a pond, she fell into the water, and some time elapsed before she was discovered. Every means were tried to restore life, but in vain. She was in the bloom of youth, and endowed with the most rare accomplishments and finest dispositions.

At Stanmore, *W. Dwarra, esq.* of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

At Camberwell, 53, *Capt. George Neale*.

At Muncaster-castle, the *Right Hon. John Pennington, Lord Muncaster*. His lordship, previously a baronet, was created a peer in 1783, by the title of Baron Muncaster, with remainder to his brother, Gen. Lowther Pennington. His lordship married Penelope Compton, co-heiress of James Compton, esq. lineally descended from the earls of Northampton; and by her, who died in 1306, had issue, a son and a daughter, who died infants, and two daughters living, of whom Margaret married, in 1811, Lord Lindsay, son of the Earl of Balcarras. By his lordship's death the title descends to his sole brother, Gen. Lowther Pennington, now Lord Muncaster.

At Hanwell, *W. Baldwin, esq.* barrister at law, and clerk of the criminal department in the office of the Secretary of State. He was many years secretary to the Duke of Portland, and on that account attached to the party of the Whigs, but latterly the adherent of any set of men who happened to be in power. In the political history of the parties of the day he will long be remembered under the familiar name of *Billy Baldwin*. He once told the writer of this paragraph, that he was the founder of the *Whig Club*, and that all he had in view was to strengthen the electioneering interest of C. J. Fox in Westminster. He was a man of slender talents, but of great docility to his patrons and superiors.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Demerara, *Mr. W. A. Dixon*, late of Savage Gardens.

At Madeira, 64, *S. P. Perkins, esq.* commander of the *Dromedary*.

At Paris, 43, *Mr. Peter Columbine*, formerly of Hatton Garden, London.

At Halifax, 31, *Capt. R. T. Douglas*, son of Admiral D.

Killed during the retreat of the British army under Lord W. Bentinck, in Spain, aged 25, *Capt. W. Hanson*, of the 20th light dragoons, son of *J. Hanson, esq.* of Woodford.

* * *Accounts of Dr. Shaw, Gen. Moreau, &c. are deferred till our next for want of room.*

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

THE Editor of the *Monthly Magazine* invites the liberal attention of the Public to the value of the following department of this work, not only as it merits a universal interest, FROM MONTH TO MONTH, in the bosom of every family, and in their scattered branches in every part of the world, but as an unparalleled chronological record of domestic, local, and family occurrences, which has now been continued with regularity FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS. It constituted one of the various ORIGINAL Features of his plan, on which the Editor ventured at first to submit this Magazine to the Public; and he has not been disappointed in his expectations in regard to the interest it has excited, and to the claims which it has given to the series of his work to hold a distinguished place on the library-shelves of every family mansion. To plan with originality, and to execute with perseverance, are circumstances which, however, are seldom united in the affairs of human life; yet the Editor of this Magazine ventures to appeal to the liberality of his earliest Readers, not only with regard to the comparative merits of all the departments of the progressive Series of this Magazine, but specially to the progressive Improvement of this complicated and laborious part of the Work. His object, however, in soliciting the attention of his Readers to this particular department, is not to call for their gratulations on the success of his labours, but for two purposes which will, he trusts, not be deemed irrelevant to the proper business of his pages.

In the FIRST PLACE, it appears to him that, as the present value of this progressive record, during THE HALF OF A GENERATION, could not have been duly anticipated by the public, and as much of that value arises out of the actual length of the Series, many persons would now be desirous of perfecting their broken Sets, but for the heavy expence which attends the purchase of so many Numbers or Volumes. The Editor has, therefore, determined, from this FIRST OF NOVEMBER to the FIRST OF NEXT FEBRUARY, to sell all the BACK NUMBERS, down to the end of 1812, to the Public, at EIGHTEEN PENCE instead of TWO SHILLINGS, per Number; but, after the first of February, on no ground to sell them at less than the usual price of Two Shillings, the numbers for the current year remaining, however, at their regular price. This temporary concession will, he trusts, meet the wishes of many old Friends who have lost their Numbers or Volumes, and also prove an accommodation to the Funds of many Book Societies and Public Libraries which have been established since the commencement of the Magazine.—Orders may be given to the various Booksellers, or addressed directly to the Publisher, at No. 1, Paternoster-Row.

The SECOND particular to which the public attention is invited, regards the Intelligence itself. For the sake of a record in the *Monthly Magazine*, which is read more extensively than any other publication of its time, it is surely an object worthy the attention of survivors of deceased friends to transmit (free of postage) a notice of their meritorious actions;—of the committees of public works and bodies to send such summaries of their progress and transactions as they would wish to have read by this age and posterity;—and for observers of natural and moral phenomena, to contribute through such a common channel to the general stock of useful Knowledge.

Tavistock Square; Oct. 25, 1813.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

SOME distinguished northern patriots have lately celebrated, by a public dinner at Newcastle, the memory of the ever-to-be-admired C. J. Fox. Subjoined are given a list of their toasts, deemed worthy of record in our journal, as exhibiting the sentiments of a numerous and respectable body of the friends of that public liberty which now is almost out of fashion. We cannot refrain however from expressing our grief and chagrin that at such a crisis of the war as the present, and on a question so momentous to the interests and honour of Britain, so utterly disgraceful to

human reason, and so deeply afflicting to every one who has a heart to feel, these intelligent Northumberland patriots forebore to express such pointed sentiments as would have emanated from the benevolence and truth of their great prototype, had HE been among them:—

The King, with three times three.

The Prince Regent.

The Memory of the Right Hon. C. J. Fox.

Sir Charles Monck, with three times three.

Earl Grey, with three times three.

The Palladium of the British Constitution

—the Liberty of the Press—with three times three.

Mr. Lambton, and may he ever maintain the Principles of his Father and his Uncle, with three times three.

Dr. Fenwick, and the Whigs of Durham.

Sir Matthew White Ridley, and the Whigs of Newcastle, with three times three.

Sir John Swinburne, and the Whigs of Northumberland.

Mr. Henry Brougham.

The Memory of Parliamentary Reform, and may there be a speedy Resurrection, with three times three.

The health of the Rev. Christopher Wyvill, the great Apostle of religious freedom;—with three times three.

The House of Hanover, and may they never forget the principles which seated them upon the Throne.

The Constitution as it was established in 1688.

The Army.

The Navy.

Lord Wellington, and the Army in Spain;—with three times three.

Sir T. Graham, and his brave Comrades, who stormed St. Sebastian.

The Rights of the People, of which Mr. Fox was ever the zealous defender.

The Cause for which Hamden died in the field, and Sidney on the scaffold.

The just prerogative of the Crown, and the pure Representation of the People.

The Cause of Ireland, and may the exertions of the friends of religious liberty be crowned with Success.

The Cause of civil and religious Liberty all over the world.

The man who dares be honest in the worst of times.

Thanks to those who effected the abolition of the Slave Trade.

The Rose, the Thistle, and the Shamrock.

The Constitution in full vigour, without its abuses.

The Patriots of Spain, and may their exertions be crowned with Success.

The Allied Armies in Germany, and may a speedy and honourable peace be the consequence of their successes.

The Trial by Jury, and Lord Erskine, the steady assertor of British freedom, whenever and wherever it has been assailed.

Lord Holland, and may he always support the principles of his illustrious relative.

Lord Grenville, the steady and able friend of Catholic emancipation.

The Duke of Norfolk and the Whig Club.

The Memory of Sir George Saville.

Mr. Whitbread, the zealous detector of abuses, and the determined defender of the oppressed.

Sir Samuel Romilly.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 247.

Mr. Grattan.

Lord Lauderdale and the Whigs of Scotland.

Mr. Coke and the Whigs of Norfolk.

Both sides of the Tweed.

Mr. Selby, and the Independent Freemen of Berwick.

The Tyneside Agricultural Society offer ten guineas to the farmer who, in the opinion of the judges, has the greatest merit in the management of his farm.—Five guineas to the farmer, the whole of whose turnip crop, exceeding four acres, is the best, the whole of whose land in turnips, in the estimation of the judges, being not worth more than 30s. per acre.—Five guineas to the farmer, the whole of whose Ruta Baga crop, exceeding three acres, is the best.—Five guineas to the labourer in husbandry, employed by a subscriber, who has brought up in habits of honest industry, to at least seven years of age, the greatest number of legitimate children without assistance from the parish.—Three guineas to the male-servant in husbandry, employed by a subscriber, who has made the longest servitude with the same master; besides numerous other premiums.

The Barnardcastle Agricultural Society also offer various premiums for crops of beans, turnips, &c.

A society, having the laudable object of preventing accidents in coal mines, has been instituted at Bishopswearmouth, Sir RALPH MILBANK in the chair; and several gentlemen, distinguished for their scientific attainments, have been appointed a committee to forward its benevolent purposes.

John Geo. Lambton, esq. has been elected to represent the interests and voice of the freeholders of the county of Durham in the House of Commons, in lieu of the late Sir H. V. Tempest; and to secure his election for the county, his relation, R. A. Lambton, esq. resigned his seat for the city. Among the candidates to fill this latter vacancy is a Mr. George Allan, who, in a public advertisement, has the hardihood to tell the freemen that he does not see the necessity of a parliamentary reform! It remains then to be tried whether the freemen of Durham will elect a man to represent them in parliament, who, it appears by his own confession, is afflicted with *mental blindness*!

The Newcastle papers state that 2½ acres of wheat at Easwich produced this autumn 76 bushels per acre.

The bridge of five arches over the Eden is in great forwardness.

Morried.] Mr. Wright, of Upland, to the daughter of W. Dobson, esq. of Bishop Auckland.

At Brampton, Mr. John Robson, to Miss Tenniswood, of Boothby House.

Mr. Rand, of Morpeth, to Miss Wardell, of Longframlington.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, Mr. James Nichols, of Leeds, bookseller and printer, to Miss Bursey.

Mr. John Milburn, of Tynemouth, to Eliza, daughter of Mr. Robert Smith, of Newcastle.

Ralph Naters, esq. of Sandyford, to the daughter of Henry Trewitt, esq. of North Shields.

Mr. Wm. Wood, of Masham, to Mary, daughter of Mr. J. Moses, of Bedale.

Mr. Mensforth, of Belford, to Miss Mensforth, late of Morpeth.

Mr. Hall, to Miss Gaff, both of South Shields.

Mr. Edmund Graham, to Miss Ludlow, of Gateshead.

Mr. Utrick Walton, of Fainberry House, to Isabel, daughter of Mr. J. Dickinson, of Lowbyer.

Died.] At Newcastle and Gateshead, Mrs. Alice Cook.—60, Mr. W. Stuart, of the Quay.—18, Robert, son of Mr. J. Coulson.—46, Mrs. Mary Dobson.—47, Miss Mary Hudson, milliner.—43, Mrs. Sarah Atkinson.—31, Mr. T. P. Flanders.—30, Mr. John Robinson.—Mr. John Chapman.—59, Mr. James Banks, dancing master.—Mr. John Jefferson.—61, Mr. Walter Shields, of St. Nicholas Church-yard.

At Durham, 98, Mrs. T. Emerson.—65, Mrs. E. Penny.—60, Mr. Robert Harrison.—Mrs. Hays.—86, Mrs. Sarah Ramshaw.—54, Mr. John Smith.

At Shields, Miss H. Moore.—Mrs. Boag.—60, Mr. R. Stonehouse.—90, Mr. John Bewick.—Mrs. Greenwell, a lady of excellent qualities.—71, Mr. A. Glover.—Mrs. Marg. Kidd, by a fall.—Mr. T. Young.—41, Mr. John Proctor, a respected member of the Society of Friends.—Mrs. Sigsworth.—40, Suddenly, Mr. W. Banks.

At Sunderland, 95, Eliz. Russell.—69, Mrs. Harrison.—78, Mr. R. Lamb.—Miss Satchell.—Mrs. Angas.—Mrs. Barker.—Mr. N. B. Simey.—59, Mrs. Harrison.—50, Mr. John Fawell.—Mr. Martin.

At Ovingham, 52, Mr. John Maughan.—49, Mr. G. Roberts.—Mr. R. Sisterton.

At Cleatham, 62, Robert Moses, esq. formerly of Darlington.

At South Biddick Hall, 86, Mrs. Mary Lambton.

At North Biddick, 85, Mr. G. Golightly.

At Barnard Castle, 52, Mr. J. Ramshaw.

At Laverick Hall, 82, Mrs. Hutton.

At Dunse, Mr. M. Trotter.

At Weetwood, 65, Mrs. Hail, sister of Mr. C. Clark.—Mrs. Orde.

At Bladon, 81, Mr. James Hunter.

At Bishopswearmouth, 67, Mr. T. Pearson.—Mr. Smith.—67, Mr. T. Parker.—85, Mr. Henry Spraggon.

At Hexham, 68, Mrs. Kirsop.

At Monkwearmouth, 51, Mr. John Jameson.—63, Mrs. Tinnmouth.—92, Mr. R. Ord.

At Tynemouth, Mr. E. Brown, formerly of North Shields.

At Matterville, Quintin Blackburn, esq. much lamented.

At Spittal, 32, Mrs. M. Burn.

At Kedden on the Wall, 102, Mrs. Ann Rutherford.

At Leyborn, Mr. John Bell.

At Startforth, 79, Mrs. Harrison, daughter of the late H. Parke, esq. of Whitbeck Hall.

At Pallion, 66, Mrs. Jane Todd.

At Morpeth, 29, Mr. M. Nevins.

At Percy Main Colliery, 65, Mr. John Brown.

At Wynyard, after a short but severe illness, Sir H. V. Tempest, bart. member of parliament for the county of Durham, and on Thursday the 12th of Aug. his remains were deposited in the family vault of Long-Newton. The procession left Wynyard at ten o'clock, attended by an immense train of his friends and tenantry; passing through Wolviston, Stockton, and Elton, to Long-Newton. At two o'clock the funeral procession reached Long-Newton, the ancient residence of the Vane family. The pall was supported by J. D. Nesham, esq.; R. E. D. Shafto, esq.; Edward Shipperdson, esq.; Richard Wright, esq.; Cuthbert Sharp, esq.; Thomas Wilkinson, esq.; John Wharton, esq. M.P.; Robert Surtees, esq. And the chief mourners were, M. A. Taylor, esq. M.P. and Mr. Vane. The church of Long-Newton was crowded to excess, and the solemn service was frequently interrupted by the sighs and the tears of the congregation. It seemed as if every one present had lost his dearest friend and nearest connection; so much was Sir H. V. Tempest beloved and lamented. In the year 1794, Sir Henry Vane Tempest was elected a member of parliament for the city of Durham, at a time when, from his long absence in a foreign country, his precarious health, and the total want of intelligence, the knowledge of his existence was rendered extremely doubtful. On his marriage with the Countess of Antrim, considerations of the highest personal importance reluctantly obliged him to resign a seat which had been so honourably conferred; to the sincere regret of the freemen. In the year 1807 the representation of the county was eagerly sought by four different candidates, who were successively offered to the choice of the freeholders; and the zeal of party spirit raged with its utmost violence. Sir H. V. Tempest had just returned from Ireland, and no sooner was his return made public, than all eyes were turned towards him; and though labouring under the oppression of severe indisposition, the entreaties of his friends prevailed, and he stood forward a candidate on the "independent interest." Every succeeding year increased the confidence

fluence of his constituents, and afforded him fresh opportunities of proving that he was not unworthy of their choice, by his unremitting attention to their interests. In his politics, Sir H. V. T. was, we think, too much attached to the administration of Mr. Pitt, and he afterwards supported the leading measures of Perceval. In many instances, however, he voted in opposition to ministers, and he never became the tool of party, nor slavishly followed the opinions of any set of men, but conscientiously voted according to the best of his judgment. He was in his 42d year. Descended from a noble and respectable family, he added dignity to his birth, by the possession of those acquirements which distinguish and adorn the accomplished gentleman. In the various duties of domestic life, Sir H. V. T. was a warm friend, a tender husband, and an affectionate parent; to his servants he was ever a kind master, and to his tenantry a considerate landlord. Wynyard was the abode of plenty, the seat of hospitality; and if his friends had ever reason to complain, it was, that, by his obliging and endearing attentions, they forgot every other consideration in the charms of his society. In all public charities, the name of Sir H. V. T. was conspicuous: he was ever ready to relieve the distresses of the poor, and his purse was never closed to the calls of suffering humanity: his charity did not arise from a cold sense of duty, it was the spontaneous emotion of a benevolent heart.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Lately, as Mr. Holme, of Orton, was going from thence to Ellergill, seven weasels came out of an old wall, and presented a very threatening attitude, at the same time making a shrill noise, which at first much alarmed him, but he mustered courage to encounter them, and, after a sharp contest, killed three; the rest made their escape.

A machine for splitting leather has been invented by Messrs. Busher and Co. of Kendal, by means of which a-tanned hide may be split in five minutes quite smooth, and to any thickness required.

Capt. Browne, of Crossfield, has improved 330 acres of Inglewood Forest, which he purchased for 20s. per acre, in such manner that it now lets for 40s. per acre per annum! He has also planted on another tract 400,000 forest trees.

Leeches, which generally sell at half-a-crown each in London, are found in great plenty in various parts of Cumberland. The mud is agitated by a pole, when a person walks into the water with his legs bare, and the leeches attach themselves in great numbers.

A man of the name of Grierson was lately executed for a robbery in this coun-

ty, being the only one since 1782; and on the following night burglaries were committed at two houses in Stramongate, Kendal.

Married.] At Ulverston, Mr. Carter, surgeon, to Miss Jane Hustler.

Mr. R. Thompson, of Wythburn, to Miss Mary Tyson, of Blackhall.

Mr. Abr. Crossthwaite, of Windermere, to Miss Bowness.

At Whitehaven, the Rev. H. Lowther, son of Col. L. of Kensington, M.P. to Miss Eleanor Younger.

At Carlisle, T. Atkinson, esq. to Miss Isabella Hodgson.

At Wetherhall, Dr. Ramsay, to Miss S. Graham, of Low House.

Mr. John Noble, of Hawkshead, to Miss Clark, of Satterthwaite.

Capt. Johnson, to Miss Hutton, only daughter of the Rev. J. H. of Burton, in Kendal.

Died.] At Carlisle, 43, the Rev. Joseph Pattison, minor canon of Carlisle, &c.—80, Mr. John Langcake.—60, Mr. T. Graham.—Mrs. Wilson.—Mr. T. Beattie.—20, Miss Jane Nanson.

At Kendal, 19, Miss Jane Line.—19, Miss Margaret Briggs.—91, Mrs. Martha Baldwin, bread-baker, niece of Dr. Shaw, the traveller.

At Whitehaven, 50, Mr. Jos. Brooks.—82, Mrs. Litledale.

At Penrith, 61, Mr. R. Townley.—90, Mrs. S. Bouzier.—70, Mrs. E. Costworth.

At Herrington, 70, Mr. Jer. Kay.

At Cockermouth, 65, Mr. Jos. Scott.

At Dearham, 99, Mr. J. Davidson.

At Maryport, 92, Mrs. Penn.—Capt. J. Donaldson.—57, Mrs. Todd.—Mrs. Cowe.—Capt. John Messenger.—34, Mr. John Willis.

At Greymore Hill, 50, Mrs. L. Harkness.

At Westcuthwaite, 74, Mrs. Wilson.

At Mount Pleasant, Mr. Is. Thompson.

At Thornythwaite, 85, Mr. D. Jopson.

At Yealand, 70, Mrs. Marg. Jenkinson.

At Cammersdale, Mr. W. Savage.

At Farcross Bank, 59, Mr. T. Cloudsdale.

At Littlemire, 61, Mr. C. Longmire.

At Carleton, 29, Mr. B. Cowper.

At Ulverston, suddenly, Mr. Parker, surgeon.

At Workington, Mr. Joseph Tyson.—30, Miss Hodgson.

At Ravenstonedale, 66, Mr. J. Ward.

At Orton, 86, Mrs. Agnes Rownas.

At Kingmoor, 78, Mr. Jos. Rush.—73, Mr. Ainsey Rush.

At Kirbymoorside, 84, Mr. Harwood.

At Mirkbooths, 20, Miss J. Jefferson.

At Wigton, 51, Mrs. F. Winthorpe.—Mr. H. Craighill.

At Leeson Hall, 50, Mrs. M. Spark.

At Muncaster Castle, the Right Hon. Lord Muncaster, deeply and generally lamented.—(See London.)

YORKSHIRE.

The Union and Rockingham coaches, of Leeds, lately travelled from London, or 196 miles, in 23 hours, or $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour! We hope the horses were changed at least every ten miles, otherwise such a fact is a record of barbarity.

A servant who has lived 59 years in the service of Mrs. Wilson, of Moor-Grange, near Leeds, *liberally* received *two guineas* reward from the Wharfedale Society. Better would it be to omit to give premiums so incommensurate with the merit which they profess to reward.

The plentiful corn harvest has enabled the carriers in Yorkshire to reduce the rates of carriage.

An honest and sensible Quaker, of Totmorden, printed in the *Leeds Mercury*, of Oct. 9, one of the most eloquent appeals against this fatal war that we remember to have seen. We wish that truly Christian fraternity would reprint and circulate through the nation Lord Whitworth's correspondence, that the authors and causes of the war may be justly estimated.

A Mr. B. Johnson, musician, of Scarborough, lately entered the 104th year of his age.

The *Rockingham*, of Hull, states, that 50 men and boys were lately killed by the explosion of hydrogen gas, in a coal-pit at Chester-le-Street.

Such is the estimation of Sir JOSEPH RADCLIFFE, bart. that 1000 guineas have been subscribed for a print of him from Owen's picture.

There has been a grand Musical Festival at Sheffield, at which Madame Catalani assisted.

The following is a shipwright's wife's statement of house-keeping per week, with a family consisting of three children, given in a late *Rockingham*:

£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Rent	0	2	0	Flour	0 7 4
Fire	0	1	2	Yeast	0 0 $2\frac{1}{4}$
Candles	0	0	7	Baking	0 0 3
Soap	0	0	11	Potatoes	0 0 9
Salt	0	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Meat	0 7 0
Pepper	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Water	0 0 6
Tea	0	0	11	Milk	0 1 2
Sugar	0	1	4		
Butter	0	2	0		1 6 5

Not including tools, cloathing, and children's learning. The wages are 4s. or 4s. 6d. per day!

The sentence of the court-martial, held on Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, paymaster of the Leeds recruiting district, at Leeds, has been made public. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge of having embezzled or misapplied the sum of 7998l. 6s. and sentenced him to be dismissed from his Majesty's service, and to be imprisoned till the above sum should be repaid.

Married.] At the Friends' meeting-house,

Leeds, Mr. Samuel Eveleigh, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Birchall.

Mr. Joseph Gaunt, clothier, to Miss Mary Northorp, both of Bramley.

At Cayton, H. Harper, esq. B.A. to Miss Susanna Whaley, of York.

At Thorp, James Thomlinson, esq. to Miss Mary Anderson.

At Gretna Green, Mr. Inman, of Market Weighton, to Miss Appleton, of Sancton.

At Kiltonburn, R. Douglas, esq. to Miss Maria Armstrong.

Cornelius Clark, jun. esq. of Barnby, near Blyth, to Miss Stonehouse.

William Walton, esq. to Miss Hannah Austin, both of Armley.

Mr. William Holliday, to Miss Ann Bickerdike, both of Leeds.

Sir Wm. Hillary, bart. of Rigg-house, to Amelia, daughter of the late P. Tobin, esq.

At St. Martin's, York, Newcomen Edgeworth, esq. of Kilshrewby, to Mrs. Townend, of York.

Mr. John Whitton, jun. merchant, of Hull, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Rames, of Flinton.

Mr. William Hill, of York, to Miss Anna Maria Smith, of Manchester.

At Doncaster, Capt. William Gardner, to Miss Elizabeth Hornby, of Hull.

Died.] At Moor Monkton, 103, Sarah, widow of Richard Barkell.

At Richmond, Mr. David Peele.

At Aske, Mr. John Haddon.

At Shaw-hall, 16, Miss Maria Whitehead, a most amiable young lady, whose death was occasioned by the bursting of a small cannon fired by her at an entertainment to celebrate some late military events, which were *supposed* to be connected with some interest of this country.

At Eskdaleside, 50, Mr. Howden, after being bed-ridden 20 years.

At Whitby, 84, Mrs. D. Willis.—28, Mr. W. Haslewood, of Ruswarp.—70, Mr. Geo. Porritt.—52, Mr. John Hewden.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Capt. T.

At Ripon, 85, Mrs. Judith Deering, grand-daughter of Archbishop Sharp.

At Scarborough, 63, Mr. Tho. Cockerill.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Knowles, who had been married but 7 weeks.—Mr. Sherwin.

At Leeds, 47, W. Molineux, esq. youngest son of the late Darcy M. esq.—Miss Robinson.—27, Lieut. Hill, of the Stirling militia.

At Hull, 84, Mrs. Proctor.—16, Master Young.—52, Mr. Tho. Brigham.—33, Mrs. Boyle.—53, Henry Bedford, esq. of Sutton, partner with Messrs. Pearse, Harrison, and Co.—86, Mr. John Kirk, of the Customs.—Mrs. Watson.—58, Mr. Jackson, surgeon.—46, Mr. Geo. Staniforth.—Mr. Jeremiah Wright.—65, Mrs. Thorpe.—83, Mrs. Smith, of Little Hatfield.—82, Mr. F. Muncaster.—49, Mr. C. Wade, timber-merchant,

At York, 90, Mrs. Sowlsby.—61, Mrs. Cole.

At Wakefield, 83, Mrs. Walker.

At Huddersfield, Mrs. Mary Brown.—Mr. William Brooke, of Maltholm-mills.—Mr. W. Gott.—Mrs. Lockwood, mother of Messrs. L.

At Halifax, Ralph Clayton, esq. serjeant-at-law; a gentleman of the first qualities as a man, a lawyer, and a Christian.

At Bridlington, Mrs. Brown, surviving her husband but two months.

At Springhill, 45, Mr. James Johnson.

At Gledhow, 16, Miss F. Dixon.

At Mold Green, 80, Tho. Atkinson, esq.

At Headingley, Mr. Tho. Thornman.

At Hilston, 72, Mr. Lister Mair, one of the people called quakers.

At Clint, Mr. John Bulmer.

At Thureroff, 34, Mrs. Butler, wife of Tho. Butler, esq. and daughter of Joseph Priestley, esq. of White Windows.

At Doncaster, 45, Mr. James Herring, of the Black Bull inn.

At Kirbymoorside, 34, Mr. Harwood.

At Castleford, 80, Mrs. Teale.

At Woodhouse, Hannah, daughter of the late Mr. Hardcastle.

At Daw Green, Mr. W. Greenwood, clothier.

At Brackenholme, Mr. Wm. Rimington, a most estimable character as a husband, father, friend, and master.

At Farndall, 43, John Wilson Johnson, esq. whose virtues and amiable qualities occasion him to be deeply and deservedly lamented.

At Bullington, near Wragby, 80, Mrs. Sarah Brown; she walked that day to Getho, a distance of two miles.

At Patrington, 82, Mr. Edw. Johnson.

At Boroughbridge, 69, Mary, wife of John Burton, esq.

At Kirkburton, Mrs. Booth, relict of the late Mr. J. Booth, merchant.

At Wighill-park, Mr. Pearson. His death was occasioned by his gun being caught by a briar while he was crossing a fence, and the lodging of the charge in his body.

At Sidmouth, 21, Anna, fourth daughter of the late Rev. W. Colton, vicar of Kirby Malham.

At Tanfield-hall, — Fendall, esq.

At Darley, 67, Mr. William Furniss.

At Hunslet, Mr. Thomas Siddall, watch-maker.

At Ovenden, greatly respected, 50, Mr. Joseph Chapell.

At Northowram, 58, Mr. Jas. Chambers.

At Holbeck, Mr. Francis Hogg, wool-stapler.

LANCASHIRE.

At a late meeting of merchants in Liverpool, thanks were voted to Messrs. Brackenburgh, Gladstone, Littledale, and Wainwright, for their successful exertions as deputies from Liverpool, to procure an

open trade to the East Indies. The same gentlemen, and ten others, were also appointed a committee to watch and promote this branch of trade.—(See *Commercial Report*.)

At Cartmel, a single grain of oats produced this season 34 stems, and 6057 grains.

A grand musical festival commenced on Tuesday the 21st of September, at Liverpool, and continued till Friday. On *Tuesday* the Bishop of Chester preached at St. George's church, and in the evening there was a grand concert at the Music Hall. On *Wednesday* the Oratorio of the Creation was performed at St. Peter's, and in the evening the Mayor gave a grand dinner to the stewards and strangers of rank. On *Thursday* there was a miscellaneous oratorio at St. Peter's, and in the evening a concert at the Music Hall. And on *Friday* morning the Messiah was performed, and in the evening a grand ball was given at the Town Hall to 2,370 persons! Nearly 6000*l.* was collected for charitable purposes during the several performances.

Married.] Mr. James Jeffrys, to Miss Slater, both of Liverpool.—Mr. Joseph Twist, to Miss C. Wilding, daughter of Mr. Cuthbert Wilding, of Catteral.—Mr. R. Jones, to Miss M. W. Lindop, both of Liverpool.

Mr. Robert Banks, of Runcorn, to Miss Mary Cogswell, of Littleborough.

At Manchester, Mr. W. H. Lonsdale, attorney, to Miss Johnson, of Old Trafford.

At Walton, Captain Leavy, to Miss Hannah Barlow, of Kirkdale.—Mr. W. Evans, to Miss Martha Watson.

At Childwall, George Monkland, esq. to Catherine, eldest daughter of J. Myers, esq. of Wavertree.

Mr. Thomas Bottriel, of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Skelland, of Manchester.

J. Horrocks, esq. of Penwortham Lodge, to Miss Mackintosh, daughter of Charles Mackintosh, esq. of Dunchatton.

Mr. Joseph Barrow, to Mrs. Dagnall, of Liverpool.—Arnold Harrison, esq. to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late John Harrison, esq. of Urmston.

At Prescott, Thomas Johnson, eldest son of Mr. John Johnson, watch-maker, to Miss Jane Searisbrick, of the post-office.

Died.] At Cornbrook, 67, Mrs. Owen.

At Walton Breck, 69, W. Tristram, esq.

At Blackpool, 73, Mr. Thomas Forshaw, proprietor of one of the principal hotels.

At Liverpool, Mr. Charles Thorne, disgracefully murdered by the neglect of the street paviors, in leaving a hole unguarded.—Mrs. Boucher, of Vernon-street.—71, Mr. Edward Saul.—41, Mrs. E. Debb.—66, The Rev. Samuel Hall.—Mr. George Johnston, Roscommon-street.—Captam J. Payne, of Cornwallis-street, lost in the late great hurricane at Martinico.—Mrs. Mary Campsty.—Mr. W. Ormandy.—87, Mr. T. Langrish.

Langrish.—77, Mrs. Martha Sharrock.—75, Mr. W. Thompson, Park-lane.—Miss Sarah Ligoë.—30, Mr. J. M. Clark.—16, Miss Ellen Harrison, of Pool-lane.—Mr. Thomas Lowes.—Mr. Edward Goodall, druggist, 27.

At Wavertree, 81, Mrs. Alice Ashton.

At Toxteth Park, 60, Mrs. Sarah Hawthorth.

At Blackburn, 44, R. Ainsworth, esq.

At Oldham, Mr. John Holkyard, an eminent surgeon.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Williams, of Chester, to Miss Viccars, of Liverpool.

Mr. W. Grace, of Liverpool, to Miss Davies, of Chester.

At Great Neston, James Dennistown, esq. of Golf-hill, to Miss M. A. C. Bennett, of Backwood.

W. Crowther, jun. esq. of Stockport, to Miss Sarah Pearson, of Macclesfield.

Mr. Joseph Barker, to Miss J. Langford, both of Chester.

Mr. Dowling, printer, of Chester, to Mrs. Taylor, of Northwich.

At Burslem, Mr. Padmore, of Wheelock, to Miss Atkinson, of Dale Hall.

Died.] At Eardswick Hall, in the prime of life, Mr. C. Davies.

At Chester, Mrs. Burgess, mother of 24 children.

At Chester, Mr. Humphreys, of Denbigh, the celebrated blind harper, to Mrs. Williams.

DERBYSHIRE.

The Buxton charity produced 250*l.* last year, and assisted and relieved three hundred patients.

So large a concourse of people were never collected together in Derby as were assembled to witness the ascent of Mr. Wilkes's balloon on Monday, Sept. 20th. From nine o'clock in the morning till twelve, the streets of Derby and the various roads were crowded with passengers. The process of filling went on for a short time in the best manner, and the gas continued to be produced by the sulphuric acid and zinc with such rapidity, as to endanger the bursting of the apparatus. The balloon filled to a certain point, and then continued stationary, in consequence of its being full of small holes, which let out the gas as fast as it was generated. The committee had been at much trouble, for three days preceding, to cover every hole which could be found, so that the balloon seemed sufficiently air-tight, but when they came to fill it with the gas, many rents and fissures were observed, which rendered the filling impracticable, and the process was then discontinued. The committee then came forward and assured the spectators, as a recompence for their disappointment, that they would endeavour to bring Mr. Sadler to the town with his balloon, and

that he should ascend without any more expence to them. The people appeared to be perfectly satisfied with this declaration, and although so great a number of persons were collected together, they began to disperse quietly, and every thing would have terminated peaceably, had not a few individuals excited a disposition to tear the balloon in pieces, which was properly quelled by the dragoons who were present, but this called down the vengeance of the people upon them, although they had only done their duty, and were not at all instrumental in the disappointment. No person was materially hurt, and this is to be attributed to the good temper and address displayed by the Scots Greys. It appears, however, that Mr. Sadler and the committee have been unable to agree on terms, and Mr. S. proposes to ascend from Nottingham.

Married.] At West Hallam, Mr. W. Hobson, to Mrs. Kerry.

At Sudbury, Mr. Thomas Hardy, of Draycott, to Miss Angus.

At Brailsford, Mr. John Ellaby, to Miss Grtridge, of Hollington.

At Chesterfield, Mr. George Armitage, to Miss Cox.

Mr. Edward Fletcher, of Ripley, to Miss Alcock, of Derby.

At Derby, John Harrison, esq. to the youngest daughter of Edm. Evans, esq.

The Rev. J. H. Browne, of Cotgrave, to Miss Spilsbury, of Wellington.

Mr. Avison, of Alfieeton, to Miss Gascoine, of Nottingham.

Died.] At Edgehouse, near Buxton, 28, Mr. G. T. Goodwin.

At Derby, 71, Mrs. Radford.—71, Michael Henley, esq.—Mrs. Chase.

At Radborne, 86, Mr. John Taylor.

At Hassop, 24, Miss Mary Eyre.

At Duckmanton, 99, Mr. W. Barlow.—Mrs. Cowpe.

At Burton, 17, Miss Chawner.

At Buxton, 60, Mrs. Francis.—61, Suddenly, Mr. Edward Hobson.—52, Mrs. Henton, of Melton.

At Allport, 34, John Alhood, esq. surgeon, &c.

At New Brampton, Mrs. Wright.

At Breadsall, 81, Mrs. Moiley.

At Matlock Baths, 58, Mrs. Margaret Byron, of Granley.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The third anniversary meeting was lately held of the Lunatic Asylum, Nottingham, at which 375*l.* was collected. An elegant dinner was given by the stewards; after which, the toasts were—the King, the Queen and Royal Family—the Prince Regent—Success to the Lunatic Asylum, &c.

Mr. Sadler is exhibiting at Nottingham a balloon 95 feet in diameter, having a power of ascension of 13,000 lbs.

The friends of JOHN SMITH, Esq. and

LORD RANCLIFFE celebrated the PROUD DAY on which those senatorial patriots were returned, on the 18th of October, by dinners at the Lion Inn and the Exchange Rooms.

Married.] The Rev. Joseph Mayor, of South Collingham, to Miss Charlotte Pratt, of Peterborough.

At Newark, Mr. Clifford, to Miss E. Drury.

At Barnby, Corn. Clark, jun. esq. to Miss Stonehouse.

Died.] At Nottingham, 24. Mrs. Newman, of Silk Willoughby.—29, Mr. Geo. Harvey.—Mrs. Ashwell, wife of Ald. A.—Mr. D. Morley, umbrella maker.—Mrs. Pickard.—25, Mrs. Sarah Ward.—Mr. Basset, draper.—53, Mr. R. Laland.—Mrs. Bakewell, wife of Mr. B. woolstapler.—55, Mrs. M. Lambert, of Standard Hill.—74, W. Corner, esq. Derby Road.

At Cropwell Butlers, Mr. John Marriott.

At Ratcliff, 71, Mr. T. Beeson.

At Newark, 64, Mrs. M. Harrison.—Mrs. Farmerie, wife of Ald. Farmerie.

At Keyworth, 44, Mrs. Shepperson, and Miss R. Shepperson: mother and daughter within three weeks.

At Shelford Lodge, Mr. Tomlin.

At Teversall, 91, Mrs. E. Armfield.

At Keddlestone, the Rev. Tho. Donithorne, rector of Holme Pierrepont, and one of the magistrates of Nottinghamshire.

At Mansfield, Mr. W. Green, druggist.

At West Bridgeford, 30, Mr. Samuel White.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

On the 24th of September a shock of an earthquake was felt very generally by the inhabitants of Stamford, and of the neighbouring towns and villages from west to east. The noise, to those who were within at the time, resembled the falling of furniture in upper rooms. At Retton, four miles west of Stamford, it excited considerable alarm; and it was felt also at Uppingham, Oakham, Peterborough, Deeping, &c. The duration was about two seconds.

Married.] At Gainsbro', E. S. Cox, esq. of Brailford, to Miss Nettleship.

Mr. J. Egarr, to Miss M. Jackson, both of Gainsbro'.

At Spalding, J. Neville, esq. to Miss Birchall, of the Leicester theatre.

At Horsea, Mr. Joseph Whytehead, to Miss Jane Louth.

Mr. Richard Nathby, of Barnoldby-le-Beck, to Miss Margaret Simpson, of Ferrybridge.

W. Dixon, esq. of Horncastle, to Miss S. Malkinson.

The Rev. J. Holland, of Barkwith, to Miss Dudding, of Pantton.

Died.] At Marston, near Belvoir, Mrs. Crabbe, wife of the Rev. Dr. Crabbe, author of some of the best poems of the present age.

At Lincoln, Thos. Cockrane, esq. M.D. late of Edinburgh.

At Gainsbro', 88, John Elwick, esq.

At Saltfleet, Mrs. Ann Sowerby; and the next day, her husband, Lieut. John Sowerby.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

The enclosure of Charnley Forest is now completed to the extent of 21,000 acres, a considerable portion of which is already under tillage, and some part sowing with wheat.

At Hinckley there is no assize of bread, and the competition occasions the same weight of loaf to be sold there for 1s. which, under the assize at Leicester, is sold for 1s. 2½d.

Sir Francis Burdett is building a new seat on his estate at Kirby, in this county.

Married.] Mr. Fiyar, to Mrs. Carter, of Harbro'.

Mr. T. Carter, to Miss Bowmar.

Mr. John Pindard, of Faucett, to Miss J. Danzey, of Pickwell.

Mr. Wilford, of Harby, to Miss Holmes, of Eaton.

Mr. S. Simpkin, of Cropstone, to Miss Saxson, of Leicester.

Mr. Burbidge, to Miss Watchorn, of Lubinham.

Mr. Stephen Crofts, to Miss Nichols, both of Leicester.

Mr. John Hawley, of Scalford, to Miss Jane Drewman.

Mr. James Peet, to Miss E. Harris, of Mountsorrel.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Holmes, of the Pelican.—Mr. D. Knight, builder.—Mrs. Deborah Simpson.—70, Mrs. Throsby, relict of the late John Throsby, author of the History of Leicester, and a man of rare ingenuity and worth, by whom she had a large and now scattered family.—Mrs. Neale, of the Haymarket.

At Melton, Miss Clementson, daughter of Mr. C. bookseller.

At Norton, 75, Mrs. Ann Dalby, of the *Small-pox*; an event which so alarmed another female of the age of 70, who was innafé of the same house, that she was immediately inoculated for the *Cow-pox*, which has passed through its stages with success.—*Leicester Chronicle*.

At Gavernden Park, Mrs. Phillips, wife of F. M. Phillips, esq.

At Loughborough, 61, Mrs. Nash, of Baxter Gate.

At Tong, Mr. John Hall.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Jos. Forster, of Weston Park, to Miss Frances Morton, of Bree-wood.

B. Adams, esq. of Tunstall, to Miss Hilditch, of Greenhills.

J. Moore, esq. of Toft, to Miss Kenderdine, of Stafford.

At Leek, Mr. W. S. Stonehewer, to Miss Crompton.

Mr.

Mr. Thomas Hordern, to Miss Pegg, both of Uttoxeter.

Captain T. Huskisson, R. N. to Miss Elizabeth Wedge, of Acqualate Park.

The Rev. James Holland, of Sedgley, to Rachel, eldest daughter of Mr. Jeffrey Hill.

Mr. William Wesley, youngest son of Mr. T. Richards, merchant, of Birmingham, to Anne, only daughter of the late John Barlow, esq. of Moat Hall, near Stafford.

Mr. Swift, of Wollaston, to Miss E. Moore, sister of Captain Moore, of the Toff.

At Handsworth, Mr. Samuel White, of Wolverhampton, to Mrs. Mary Joesbury, of the Lower Priory.

At King's Bromley, Mr. T. Neville, of Whittington, to Miss Wilson.

Mr. Charles Gibbs, to Miss Sarah Milner, both of Eccleshall.

At Eccleshall, Mr. Goodall, bookseller, to Caroline, youngest daughter of Thomas Jackson, esq. of Bishop's Offley.

Did.] At Clent House, Mrs. Blankley.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Henshaw; he was choked in swallowing a piece of tripe, which stuck in his windpipe.

At the Swan inn, Breaton, Mr. John Smith, late of Sutton.

At Sheldon, 70, Mr. Rich. Simms. He lived highly respected, and will long be remembered with regret.

In the bloom of life, Sarah, third daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Smith, of Rushall Mill, Walsall.

At Wednesbury, 67, Mr. Jeffrey Dudley.

At Fox Hollies, 80, Wm. Kennedy, esq. formerly of Wall.

Deeply regretted, Mr. John Bickley, of Rugeley.

At the Sand Beds, near Willenhall, 83, John Fowler.

At Sutton Coldfield, Ann, wife of Mr. John Kendrick.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Philanthropic Mr. Webb, after viewing the internal part of the Blue Coat Charity School at Birmingham, left 20 guineas for the use of that institution. On his arrival, next day, in Coventry, he gave to different charities 10*l.*—He also left the debtors in Leicester County Gaol, 10*l.*; as one of his annual charities.

The artisans of Birmingham, have presented their public-spirited High Bailiff, T. ATTWOOD, Esq. with a silver cup, value 200 guineas, in testimony of his exertions for the repeal of the East India Monopoly, and of his general zeal in the promotion of their trade and interests. Never was testimony of patriotic worth and public gratitude more unequivocal, than that afforded by this gift. If Mr. Attwood were honored by a wise sovereign with a peerage, the patent of nobility would never be more

creditable to his memory than the following address on presenting the cup:

SIR,—The Artizans in Birmingham, in whose name I have now the honor of addressing you, respectfully request your acceptance of this piece of plate—the lasting memorial of their gratitude for your invaluable services in their behalf.—Looking back, sir, to the period, when (from the unhappy differences amongst the nations who had formerly cultivated and enjoyed a commercial intercourse with each other,) the trade of this country was depressed beyond all former example;—they cannot forget, that amidst all the despondency consequent upon a loss of employment, a ray of hope emanated from your exertions, and those of your respected colleagues—a hope that pierced through the gloom which spread around their habitations, and opened to their view the prospect of better times in the restoration of trade to its accustomed channels, and in the attainment of new and extensive markets for British manufacture.—Although, sir, your benevolent wishes were not realized to their full extent, it is a conviction too deeply impressed for time ever to efface from the memory of the artizans of Birmingham, that if success were solely dependent upon the efforts made to obtain it, Great Britain would, at this moment, be in the enjoyment of all the blessings of commercial prosperity—the return of which, the artizans can now hope for, only through the medium of an honorable and lasting peace. I present you with this, sir, as an offering at the shrine of ardent patriotism; and I persuade myself, that, as it was the creation of native gratitude, it will not be the less acceptable for being the production of native talent and ingenuity. That you may long live, in the enjoyment of health and happiness, to do and to receive honor, is the most sincere wish of the numerous body whom I represent—the ARTIZANS OF BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Attwood's reply to this address was affecting, eloquent, and manly. We regret that we have not room to give it entire, but the three following paragraphs will serve as a specimen of the whole.

Fellow Townsmen—I have deeply sympathized with you, in the deplorable situation of trade. It has occupied my thoughts day and night. In the midst of all the painful circumstances of the times, it has, however, been to me a subject of great satisfaction, to see the inhabitants of Birmingham bearing up manfully against their sufferings, and, instead of alienating their hearts from their neighbours and their friends, looking only for the origin of their sufferings into those deep political causes, which affect the happiness of nations. Reflection and knowledge, which too frequently desert the palaces of Kings, have descended into the workshops of Birmingham, and have introduced

duced a degree of judgment, and of patient and enlightened fortitude, which would do honor to higher stations.—Thus Birmingham is repaying to society the errors of her former policy. Thus, in Birmingham, the proper causes of all our sufferings are properly understood. A baleful and disastrous war, which the town of Birmingham was the first to call for and demand, has, it is true, exalted the glory of the English name, but it has almost destroyed the domestic happiness of England! England was happy. England thirsted for change, and a melancholy change she has found. Let us profit by the lessons of experience. Let us inculcate upon our children, that Peace is the greatest blessing of life, and that War is the scourge of nations.—But, Fellow Townsmen—although I am not called upon to fight your battles, yet I will watch over your interest. This peaceful memorial shall for ever remind me of those powerful bonds which bind me to my country and to my native place. It is far dearer in my eyes than if it were the prostituted gift of kings. It shall accompany me to the end of my days, the brightest ornament of my life. It shall descend to my children, the best legacy I can leave them. When you and I are mouldered in the dust, it shall remain a sacred pledge between our families; and if ever the day of trial comes, if ever tyrants shall attempt the liberties of England, my children shall look upon the legacy of their father, and all the selfish affections shall wither in their hearts, and, emulating the conduct of those noble Englishmen, the Hampdens and Sidneys of our history, they shall devote their hearts and their souls on the altars of liberty, and die in defence of the rights of their country.

Mr. Bisset has opened a picture gallery, reading and public news room, in Clements-street; also a museum, in Upper Union-street, Leamington.

While the quartern loaf in the metropolis sold at 1s. 3½d. it was sold at the Union Mill bread and flour shops in Birmingham at seven pence!

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Wallis Horne, to Miss Browning, both of Hill-street.—Mr. Abraham Ball, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Power, of Wood-street.—Mr. Thomas Lakin Hawkes, to Miss Corrie.—Mr. John Slater, of London, to Miss M. Edwards, of Great Hampton-street.—Mr. Joseph Johnson, to Miss Maria Taylor, eldest daughter of Mr. Taylor, of Alcester-street.—Thomas Payne, gent. of Newhall-street, to Miss Cottrill, of Livery-street.—Mr. S. Hill, of Bull-street, to Miss Ann Maria, only daughter of Mr. T. Parkes, Bromsgrove-street.

Mr. Powell, surgeon, of Bath-street, Bristol, to Miss M. C. Phillips, of Hockley.

Mr. William Reeves, of Wednesbury, to Miss Mary Allen, of Smethwick.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 247.

Mr. T. Starkey, jun. of Lancaster-street, to Miss Chadbourn, of Bordesley.

Mr. G. Comp'in, to Miss Ann Wilkes, late of Ludgate-hill.

Mr. Thomas Greatrex, of Mount-street, to Miss Martha Rilley.

At Hanley, by the Rev. Mr. Aitkins, Mr. John Goodwin, to Miss Mary Walley, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward W. both of that place.

Mr. C. Rayner, of Edgbaston, to Miss Mary Ann Careless, of Aston-road.

The Rev. Richard Brackstone, to Miss Sarah Riley, of Coventry.

At Brownsover, Richard Francis, esq. of Churchover, to Miss Bicknell, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. B.

At Coughton, Mr. G. Perkes, of Sambourn, to Miss Jane Pearman.

Mr. Astley, of Warwick, to Mrs. Mary Pearson, of Coventry.

At Kenilworth, Mr. John Dunn, to Miss Mary Garlick, of Kenilworth Chase.

At Harbourn, Mr. Isaac Pemberton, to Miss Udell, of Hall-street, Birmingham.

Mr. Parker, of Henley-in-Arden, to Miss Adcock, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. A. of Wootton.

Died.] At Coventry, Mrs. M. Jelly.—Mrs. Arnold, of New-street.

At Dunchurch, a beast of the name of Minton, after drinking 26 glasses of gin.

At Birmingham, 71, Mrs. Lucy Beck, of Coleshill-st.—Mrs. Auster, 54, wife of Mr. Roger A. of Bristol-st.—Mr. John Vaughan, of Moor-st. 63.—Mr. W. Crane, of Great Charles-street. 68.—Mrs. Solomon, widow of the late Mr. Mordecai S.—Mr. John Worboys, of Digbeth.—Mr. James Smith, of New-street, 23.—Mr. Northall, of Hospital-street, 50.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bowker, of Coleshill-street, 76.—Mrs. Witton, wife Mr. Sam. W. 31.

At Hams-Ball, near Coleshill, 62, Capt. William Kettle.

At Clifton, Harriet, wife of C. M. Phillips, esq. of Brandon.

At Ashow, Mr. Hiorns, 38.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, 32, Mrs. Ellen Bayley, late of Studham hall.

At Pouley-hall, — Barrett, esq.

At Knowle, Mr. Kimble, surgeon.

SHROPSHIRE.

A public subscription room for newspapers and magazines has been established in Shrewsbury by Mr. Watton, on the very moderate terms of one guinea per annum.

Married.] Mr. John Davies, to Miss Bumford, both of Shrewsbury.

Mr. John Poole, to Miss Mary Jones, both of Coalbrookdale.

Mr. William Vaughan, of Eltz, to Miss Jones, of Hinton.

At Bishop's Castle, Mons. D. L. Dumontier, (French prisoner on parole,) to Miss Bright.

Mr. T. G. Gwyn, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Betton, of Inwood.

H. P. Tozer, esq. of Broadhempston, to Mrs. Griffiths Aubrey, of Broom-hall.

At Morville, Mr. John Wright, of Stone, to Miss Chester, of Owsley Farm.

Mr. Prowse, solicitor, of Hanley, to Miss George, of Meertown, near Newport.

At Kinswinford, Mr. Haynes, to Miss Elizabeth Male, of Stombridge.

Mr. Hickin, of Harmer Hall, to Mrs. Wyke, of Upton Magna.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Lunt.—58, Mrs. Tomkis.—Mr. John Blower, 45.—Mr. Jackson, mealman.—Mr. Morris Morris, maltster.—Mrs. Simes, relict of Mr. S. attorney.

Mrs. Price, the lady of F. R. P. esq. at Brin-y-pys, near Overton.

At Condover Park, Mrs. Heathcote, the Lady of Richard Edensor H. esq.

At Ludlow, Samuel Waring, esq.

At Prior's Lee Hall, much regretted, Mrs. Horton.

At Market Drayton, Mr. Thompson.

At Keiley, 72, Mr. Ed. Cranage.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Leighton, relict of the Rev. Edward Leighton, rector of Pontesbury.

At Chidwall, by the rupture of a blood-vessel, T. Clarke, esq. of Peplow-hall, Shropshire.

The Rev. Wm. Pemberton, rector of Rushbury, Salop.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Eleven notices for applications in the next Parliament, to enclose lands in different parts of this county, were posted on the Town-hall doors, at the Michaelmas Worcester County Sessions.

Married.] At Halesowen, Mr. Haynes, to Miss Male, of Hagley.

At Malvern, Charles Gray Graves, esq. son of Walwyn G. esq. of Mickleton, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Graves.

Mr. Wm. Crane, of Bromsgrove, to Miss C. Ballard.

At Dudley, Mr. Thomas Lowe, to Miss Tonks, both of Cherry street.

At Ludlow, Mr. Jolly, to Miss Bird.

Mr. H. Jones, surgeon, of Welshpool, to Miss Charlotte Harding, third daughter of J. B. H. esq. of the Old Springs.

Mr. Pearce, of Kidderminster, to Miss Anne Thompson, of Bridgnorth.

Died.] At Droitwich, Mrs. Nash, being the third wife of her husband in twelve months.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Richard Shirt, 45, an upright man.—21, Mr. W. P. Coltman, son of Mr. C. druggist, of that place.

From the bursting of a blood-vessel, as she was entering a shop in Broad-street, Worcester, Mrs. Lilley, of Wichenfold.

At Kidderminster, Isaiah, youngest son of Mr. Thomas Griffin, 21.

At Pedmore Park, Mrs. Owen, wife of J. O. esq.

At Worcester, Mrs. Long, wife of Mr. L. attorney.—Mr. John Gardner, maltster.

At Maddresfield Court, the Hon. F. J. Lygon, eldest daughter of Lord Beauchamp.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTH.

Married.] John Gwynne, esq. of the 14th L.D. and second son of the late Sackville G. esq. of Glanbran-park, to Arabella, third daughter of the late Richard Gorges, esq. of Eye.

Mr. W. Wingate, of New Bond-street, to Miss H. Powell, of St. Arvans.

Died.] At Weston, Mrs. Walond, wife of the Rev. R. W.

At Trerew, 76, Mrs. Sarah Price, the last surviving sister of the late Wm. Price, esq. of Aberhoywee. This lady had for many years been distinguished by acts of genuine charity, the hereditary virtue of her ancient and respectable ancestors; and has died most sincerely regretted by all who had witnessed her exemplary benevolence.

At Abergavenny, 92, Mr. Dupre, formerly a wine-merchant of London.

At Hereford, 72, the Rev. Tho. Kidley, senior vice-choral, &c. much regretted.—Mrs. Helen Cooke, wife of T. C. esq.

At Kinnersley-castle, Mrs. Eliz. Parkinson, deservedly regretted.

At Monmouth, 39, Mr. James Berie.

At St. Weonard's, John Palmer, esq.

At Great Hadham, Mrs. Hale, relict of John H. esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A society has been formed in Bristol, partly upon the plan of one which has for some years existed in Bath, with the most beneficial effects. One object of it is to exonerate those who want leisure or inclination, from the necessary task of inquiring into the merits of cases of distress, which they may receive application to relieve. Tickets, at two pence each, will (as soon as the annual subscriptions shall amount to 300*l.*) be issued by the society; which the public will be solicited to give to beggars, instead of money. These tickets will contain a reference to the office of the society, where attendance will be given between the hours of twelve and two every day, Sundays excepted. If the distress of the petitioner be real, it will be immediately attended to; if he be an impostor, he will dread detection, and not apply: in which case, the ticket will be of no value to him; and no loss whatever will accrue to the public, as the sum paid for the ticket by the donor, will be employed by the society, in the relief of distressed persons. The society have obtained from the magistrates of the city and adjoining counties a promise of support and assistance in the execution of their

their plans; and, should the necessary pecuniary support be added by the public, the committee have little doubt that the streets of Bristol, Clifton, and the Hotwells, will soon be free from the reproach of beggary.

Lord Somers took the chair at a late meeting of freeholders at Upton-upon-Severn, to deliberate on the fitness of inclosing Malvern Chase. The assembly, which was numerous and respectable, decided on the eligibility of the measure, and a petition was drawn up for the sanction of parliament. This waste consists of at least 6000 acres, and, when cultivated, is likely to be extremely productive.

Married.] John Tattersall, esq. to Miss Cooper, both of Wootton-under-edge.

Mr. Tho. Ridler, mason, of Brinscomb Port, to Miss M. Watkins.

Mr. J. H. Sherry, solicitor, of Marshfield, to Miss Mary Ann St. Barbe, of London.

Mr. Robert Bown, to Miss Canter, both of Cirencester.

Mr. Thomas Verry, of Putloe, to Miss Dowdeswell, of Standish.

Mr. J. Kench, paper-maker, of Nailsworth, to Miss Rodway, of Chedworth.

Horace Mann, esq. of Linton Place, Kent, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. Walter Trevelyan, of Henbury.

At Tidenham, the Rev. Charles Morgan, of Chepstow, to Miss Williams, eldest daughter of the late Thomas W. esq. of Tidenham-house.

At the Friends' meeting-house, Bristol, Nehemiah Moor, of Broad Weir, to Sarah Seaman, late of Stapleton.

Thomas Hill, esq. of Clifton, to Miss Harriet Kelly, late of the Bristol Theatre.

At Bristol, Mr. James Williams, to Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Fisher, of Stanton-Wick.

At Tormarton, Mr. J. Tiley, of Chipping-Sodbury, to Miss S. Arnold.

Died.] At Bristol, 33, the Rev. John Jones, a minister in the Unitarian connection.—In Berkley Square, Mrs. Dighton.—In Park-street, Mrs. Phelps, relict of Mr. Joseph Phelps, of Bradford: justly esteemed and deservedly lamented.—80, Mr. Samuel Bonner, late proprietor of the Bristol Journal and Mirror.

At Kingsdown, 76, Edward Rumford, esq. much regretted.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Stock, grocer.—In the College Green, Mrs. Smith.—In Baston-street, Miss Ann Viner.—79, Mr. George Church.

At Thornbury, 33, Mrs. Woodward.

At Nailsworth, Mr. Josiah Overbury.

At Chalford Hill House, Miss Innell.

At Tewkesbury, 81, Mrs. M. Embury.

At South Cerney, Mrs. Esther Hayward.

At Durhurst Walton, 60, Mr. Merryman.

At Tetbury, Mr. James Bryant.

At Widecombe, Mr. T. Parsons.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At a late committee meeting of the Oxford Agricultural Society, an improved cutter of great power and simple construction, for pruning trees, was exhibited by J. Fane, e q.; also a sample of broad eared barley, by G. F. Stratton, esq. eleven grains of which were sown in April and transplanted in May, and produced 698 stems, 384 of which bore good ears, containing 12,024 grains of fine barley.

Married.] George Hitchings, esq. surgeon, to Miss Halse, youngest daughter of Mr. James Halse, of Oxford.

Mr. W. H. Austin, of the General Post-Office, to Catherine, ninth daughter of the late Mr. Francis Viret, of Wheatfield farm.

Mr. Richard Perry, to Miss Elizabeth Stone.

Charles Loder, esq. of Kencot, to Caroline Robinson, youngest daughter of Dr. S. H. Jackson, of Hanover-street, London.

In London, Mr. C. B. Bradshaw, of Westmoreland-place, to Miss Nye, of Oxford.

Died] At Oxford, 25, Mr. John Bartlett, printer; having obtained permission to conduct a party of friends to the Castle-hill, for the purpose of viewing the city and neighbourhood, he was induced, with his companions, to descend some steps on the summit leading to a subterraneous apartment, in which there is a dry well between forty and fifty feet deep. He was led by curiosity to open and enter it, but, at the same moment recollecting the report of a well in some part of the hill, he admonished his friends to be on their guard. A low wall, which, for security, had been erected round the mouth of the well, he mistook for the commencement of a flight of steps; and attempted by a sudden impulse to ascend, when he was instantly precipitated to the bottom. Hope was entertained that a dislocation of the right ankle, with a fracture of one of the bones of the foot, was the utmost extent of the injury he had sustained; his whole frame however had received a shock which in its effects baffled the skill and unwearied assiduities of his surgical and medical attendants; and, after lingering nine days, he was removed by death from the bosom of an affectionate family, and a numerous circle of friends.—19, James, son of Mr. Slatter, Cornmarket.—Advanced in years, Mrs. Bradford, of St. Peter's-le-bailey.—Mr. Cluff, 60, many years cook of Christ Church.—17, Sarah, second daughter of the Rev. James Hinton.

At Ensham, 65, Mr. Joseph Bowerman, farmer and coal-merchant.

At Kidlington, 59, Mr. Richard Swingburn.

At Stanton Harcourt, 56, Mr. William Conling.—Mrs. Howse.

At Witney, 44, Mrs. Mary Rowles.

At Henley, Mr. William Parker.

At Islip, 55, Mr. Brangwin, surgeon.

At Chipping-Warden Hill-house, Mr. Douglas.

At Combe, 44, Mrs. Roberts, late of Kidlington.

At Banbury, Mr. Matthew Blencowe.

At Berford, Hannah, widow of the late Mr. James Hunt, surgeon.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKS.

Married.] At High Wycomb, Henry Watkin Williams Wynne, esq. late minister at Dresden, to the Hon. Hester Smith, one of the daughters of the Right Hon. Lord Carrington.

Mr. E. Micklem, of Hunley, to Miss Westbrook, of Spencer's.

Died.] At Aylesbury, 60, Mr. M. Russell.—19, Miss Maria Wheeler.

At Fleet Marston, Mr. J. Woodman.

At Windsor, James Coombes, esq. alderman and banker of Windsor. He was interred at Bray, attended by eight mourning coaches, by several private carriages, and a numerous procession on horse and foot.

At Stoke Goldington, 47, Mr. T. Brice.

At Maidenhead, 72, Mr. J. Butterfield, father of the corporation.

At Eaton, Mrs. Hall.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Mr. Whitbread has given 2000 guineas towards making the new bridge at Bedford free of toll, and 500l. has also been given by Mr. Long, mayor elect of that town, for the same purpose.

Married.] At Harpenden, Mr. J. Boshier, of Burston Farm, to Miss Pocock.

E. Cushen, esq. to Mrs. Gillman, of Hertford.

E. M. Sharpe, esq. of Elstow, to Miss Eliza Moore, of Thurleigh.

Died.] At Brighton, where she went for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Kentish, wife of Joshua K. esq. of St. Alban's.

At Rickmansworth, H. F. Whitfield, esq.

At Berkhamstead, 69, Mr. W. Oman.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The Grand Union Canal (which will unite the Union and Grand Junction Canals between Market Harborough and Daventry) was made navigable on the 1st of October, from the Union Canal to Welford, and in a few weeks eighteen miles will be completed in a continued line, towards the Grand Junction Canal, and the remaining five miles are fully expected to be finished by next Midsummer at the latest, when a direct navigable communication will be formed between the metropolis and the counties of Leicester, Rutland, Derby, and Nottingham; and also between the eastern and western parts of the kingdom, by means of the Grand Union Canal. This important canal will cost 270,000l.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Capell, to Miss A. Mulliner.

Died.] At Charwelton, the Rev. H. Knightley.

At Barby, 49, the Rev. Earle Gilbey, D.D. and rector of that place.

At Welford, 67, J. Cook Lovell, esq.

Mr. Yateman, of Daventry, to Laverna, second daughter of Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Isaac Deacon, of Brayfield Green, to Miss Ann Higgins, of Hardingstone.

Mr. W. Ashtons, to Mrs. Dunkley, both of Daventry.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS.

The Rev. R.T. Cory, D.D. master of Emanuel College, has been elected vice-chancellor for the remainder of the year, which expires on the 3d of November. The following gentlemen have been elected university officers for next year:—*Proctors*—D. Creswell, A.M. Trinity College; and G. Palmer, A.M. Jesus College.—*Moderators*—G. Macfarlan, A.M. Trinity College; and M. Bland, A.M. St. John's College.—*Scrutators*—T. Hurst, A.M. Clare Hall; and W. Mandell, A.M. Queen's College.—*Taxors*—T. Hart, A.M. King's College; and G. Hodson, A.M. Magdalen College.

At Starbitch Fair, Gloucester cheese sold at 90s. and Cheshire 112s. per cwt. and hops from 10l. to 11l. per cwt.

Married.] Mr. Jos. Gardener, of Horseheath, to Miss Simpkin.

At Shady Camps, Mr. C. Siggs, to Miss Embden.

At Swaffham Prior, Mr. Wm. Wyatt, to Miss Mary Gardner.

At Ely, Mr. C. Bidwell, to Miss Mariel.

At Cambridge, Mr. W. Headley, to Miss Headley.

Mr. John Garrett, of Ely, to Miss Jackson, of Islington.

Mr. Brackenbury, of Llanwenarch, to Miss Jane Thorpe, of Newmarket.

At March, W. Waudby, esq. to Mrs. Bonaman, of Earith.

The Rev. D. Crofts, of Shilton, to Miss Bloodworth, of Kimbolton.

Died.] At Wisbeach, 71, Mrs. M. Syers, leaving 300l. to the poor of that place.—Miss Mary Swansborough.

At Histon, 75, Mr. Rushforth Barker.

At Long Sutton, Mr. Greig.

NORFOLK.

A steam-boat has been established on the river Yare, which passes daily between Norwich and Yarmouth: it accomplishes, in about six hours, a winding course of thirty-three miles; and conveys crowds of bathers to the sea-shore.

Iraſum oblitæ flamma hic conſpirat et unda;

Civibus optatas ipſe dat ignis aquas.

This boat answers so well that others are on the stocks. The machinery, compressed into a narrower vessel, could be applied to the

the purpose of drawing a series of heavy laden craft. As a substitute for horses employed in towing, these steam-boats promise to become general on our canals.

The ploughing match of a pair of oxen, for which the Norfolk Agricultural Society offered premiums, took place near Swaffham on Wednesday the 29th of Sept. The land to be ploughed was laid out in two separate half-acres for each plough. John Barber finished the whole of his work in three hours and forty-six minutes, John Rix in three hours and fifty-eight minutes, and Christopher Beckham in four hours and two minutes. The judges, taking into consideration the quality of the work as well as the time, adjudged the first premium to Christopher Beckham, the second premium to John Rix, and the third premium to John Barber.

Married.] Mr. Isaacs, of Reepham, to Miss Sarah Page, of Attlebridge.

Mr. C. Utting, to Mrs. Wiffen, both of East Dereham.

Mr. Linchburg, to Mrs. Scarnall, of Lynn.

Mr. J. Aldred, of Long Stratton, to Miss Aldred, of Wissett.

Mr. J. D'Oyley, of Fritton, to Miss M. Warmol, of Topcroft.

Mr. J. Nudd, to Mary Ann, third daughter of Mr. T. Siely, of Norwich.

Mr. Seaman, of Felmingham-hall, to Miss Postle.

John Barker, esq. of Yarmouth, to Mary, second daughter of W. Ray, esq. of Tannington Place.

Mr. W. Barber, of South Lynn, to Miss C. Wilkinson, of Wisbech.

Mr. R. Fisher, of Wood Dalling, to Mrs. Sansome, of Dereham.

Mr. A. Kendall, to Isabell, only daughter of Mr. Cripps, of Norwich.

N. Bacon, esq. second son of Sir Edmund B. bart. of Raveningham, to Jane, second daughter of the late Alexander Bowker, esq. of Lynn.

At Lynn, Mr. Pacey, of the Excise Office, to Miss Guy, daughter of Mr. G. merchant.

Mr. Green, surgeon, of Wymondham, to Miss Green, daughter of Mr. G. of Hoxne.

Mr. W. Pedgrift, of Yarmouth, to Miss Lucy Pedgrift, of Westhall.—Also Mr. J. Pedgrift, of Westhall, to Miss Harriet Housego, of Yarmouth.

Mr. Z. Elliott, of Neatishead, to Miss Holdrich, of Wortham.

Mr. Free, to Mrs. Rust, both of Yarmouth.

Mr. J. C. Beckwith, eldest son of the late Dr. B. to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev. Leonard Shelford, of North Tuddenham.

Died.] At Norwich, 79, Mr. Michael Crotch, father of Dr. C. the celebrated professor of music in the university of Ox-

ford.—59, T. Blake, esq. barrister-at-law.—32, Mr. Turner, of St. Benedict's.—44, Mr. Robt. Bond, surveyor of taxes.—Mrs. Lathom, relict of H. L. esq.—T. G. Ewen, esq.—38, Robt. Lincoln, esq. son of the late Governor of St. Vincent's.

At Diss, 63, much lamented, Mrs. Browne, widow of the late Mr. Henry B. solicitor.—Mr. Z. Fincham, jun. much lamented.

At Wymondham, Mr. Barham, farmer.

At Hackford, 77, W. Bircham, gent. of Hindolvestone. He was an excellent husband, an affectionate and kind parent, a humane master, and a valuable member of society.

At Feltwell, Mrs. Spencer.

At Yarmouth, 64, Benj. Costerton, esq. many years water bailiff.—32, Captain Cockrill.

At Hingham, Mr. F. Howard.

At Lynn, 26, Mrs. Harwood, daughter of J. Hennington, esq.

At Trowse Newton, Mr. E. Whetstone; he was buried under the organ, which he some years ago purchased and presented to that church.

At Ely, 42, Mr. Watson Plowman, of Lynn. He fell from his horse in a fit of apoplexy, whereby he received a violent contusion on the head, which he survived but a few hours.

At Carbrooke, 84, Mr. J. Murrell, a respectable farmer.

At Burnham Westgate, 66, Richard Frances, esq.

At Yarmouth, 27, Mrs. Lownes.

At Blofield, 82, Mr. Thomas Massey, formerly of Norwich.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, N. Gross, esq. to Miss Barthrop, of Hollesley.

Mr. J. Stutter, of Fornham All Saints, to Miss Cawston, of Chippenham.

Mr. R. Burleigh, of Sible Hedingham, to Miss Mary Anne Parmenter.

The Rev. T. White, of Stoke Green Meeting, to Mrs. Rogers, of Ipswich.

Mr. T. Gross, to Miss Lockwood, both of Stowmarket.

T. S. Barker, esq. to Miss Edwards, of Ipswich.

Mr. Jos. Grimwood, of Sudbury, to Miss M. Macdonough, of Harwich.

Mr. J. Tippell, of Sturston, to Miss Girling, of Weston.

Mr. J. Walker, jun. of Walpole, to Miss Mary Girling, of Linstead.

Mr. C. Cross, to Miss Henrietta Quinton, both of Rattlesden.

Died.] At Saxmundham, 33, E. Waddall, esq. of Selby, Yorkshire.

At Bungay, the Rev. J. Davie, D.D. master of Sidney Sussex College. and vice-chancellor of the university of Cambridge.

At Sotterby, 47, Mrs. T. Barne, wife of the Rev. T. B.

At

At Bury, Mrs. Middleditch, of the Ram Inn.—Mr. R. Clarke.

At Haverhill, Mr. Godfrey, formerly an eminent tanner.

At Eye, Mr. D. Penning.

At Belchamp St. Paul's, 57, Mrs. Ewer.

At Great Whelmetham, 72, Mr. James Wyard.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. W. Baker, to Miss A. Garrad, of Witham.—Mr. J. Pitstow, of Witham, to Miss E. Marriage, of Springfield.

Sir William Hillary, bart. of Danbury Place, to Miss Amelia Tobin, of the Isle of Man.

Mr. R. Barnard, of Thaxted, to Miss Anne Charlick, of Stratford.

At Barking, G. May, esq. of Maldon, to Miss Parker, only daughter of the Rev. J. K. P.

Mr. Burleigh, of Sible Hedenham, to Miss Mary Ann Parmenter.

Mr. F. Blakeley, of Little Claydon's Farm, to Miss Finch, of Maldon.

Mr. Laver, jun. of Latchinton, to Miss M. Reid.

Died.] At Walthamstow, J. Wood, esq.

At Romford, 80, Mr. T. Thorogood.

At Woodford, J. S. Ayles, esq.

At Bishop Stortford, Mrs. Winter.

At Colchester, 75, Mrs. Whaley.

At Shalford, R. Marriott, esq. major of the 4th local militia.

At Hutton House, Mrs. Spitty, wife of T. S. jun. esq. and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jenner.

At Fingringhoe, Capt. Kingsbury, W. E. M.

At Stanway, 67, T. Deacle, esq. brother of the Rev. Dr. Deacle; he was found dead in the path leading to his brother's house, having died of a fit of epilepsy, to which he was subject.

At South Weald, Mrs. E. Lodge.

At Maldon, Mr. R. Petit, of Steple Bumstead, very suddenly.

At Witham, Mrs. Prickett, widow of the late Mr. Prickett, surgeon; she went to the stable to see a favourite horse which had been recently ill, when, on passing behind him, he kicked her so violently on the head as to shatter it in a manner too dreadful to describe, and so as to cause her death. The horse had been always caressed by Mrs. Prickett, and by her brother, as a most gentle animal.

KENT.

All the farm buildings, &c. of Mr. Biggs, of Orpington, were lately destroyed by fire.

Married.] At Ashford, the Rev. G. Norwood, to Anne, the second daughter of Mr. J. Norwood.

Mr. Benj. Seaton, of Chatham, to Miss Sarah Cooper, of Maidstone.

Rev. T. Holloway, to Miss Bentham, eldest daughter of Bryan B. esq. of Sheerness.

Mr. Clarabut, of Deal, to Miss Giles, of Eythorne.

James Tomlin, esq. to Miss Jane Tomlin, of Northdown.

At Folkestone, Mr. John Harvey, of Tooting, to Miss Hart.

Mr. T. B. Claringbould, of Dover, to Miss M. A. Ash.

Died.] At Greenwich, Joseph Martyr, esq. one of the coroners of the county.

At Smardon, 24, Mr. James Dunk.

At Deal, Mrs. Ladd.—Suddenly Mr. Robinson.

At Canterbury, 19, Mr. O. Couchman.—79, Mrs. Hardy, of Castle-street.—Mrs. Hart.—72, Mr. W. Booth.—31, Mrs. Flint.—Mrs. Wilds, much lamented.—59, Mrs. Ann Bates.—16, Miss Ann Badcock.

At Tunbridge Wells, 84, Stephen Beckingham, esq.

At Eachend Hill, 24, Mr. Thomas Stanford.

At Chaulton, 85, Mrs. Floors.

At Rochester, Mrs. Gould.—Mrs. Wilcox.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Sayer.

At Ramham, 42, Mr. Thomas West, in consequence of a fall from his horse.

At Sevenoaks, Mrs. Jane M'Murdo, wife of B. M. esq.

At Dover, Capt. Mercer.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Walker, deeply lamented.

At Faversham, much regretted, Mrs. Murton.

At Chatham, Mrs. Whitly.—Mrs. Wells.

At Folkestone, Mr. John Sandford.—34, Mrs. Wiles.

At Wittersham, 21, Miss Sarah Savage.

At Beckley, 60, Mr. Covey.

At Crayford, 75, Thomas Smith, esq.

At Goodnestone, 77, Mrs. Jane Wood.

At Eythorne, 74, Mr. Paterson.

At Pluckley, 73, Mr. R. Foister.

At Cranbrook, 30, of the small-pox, Mrs. Dunzey.

At Fenterden, 38, Mr. James Bishop.

At Milton, Mrs. Susanna Crawford.

SUSSEX.

Mr. GILBERT, a self-taught artist, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, under the patronage of the Duke of Richmond, a print of East Street, Chichester, on beast-market day, from a painting by himself, embracing a view of its elegant and ancient cross, the spire of the cathedral, the bell tower, and other interesting objects.

Married.] At Hastings, the Rev. R. Bland, to Miss Eliza Taylor.

At Eastbourne, the Rev. E. M. Peck, to Miss Margaret Anley.

James Morah, esq. of Sloane-street, to Miss Anne Ingram, of Southover.

Died.] At Whephurst, Mr. J. Haines, currier.

curious in horticulture and in the preservation of game.

At New Shoreham, Mrs. Rudball.

At Arundel, Miss E. Evans, after keeping her bed 12 years in consequence of swallowing some needles.—Mrs. Constable.

At Chichester, Mr. Wisdom.—76, Mrs. Palmer.—Mrs. Hobbs, of New Town.

At Horsham, 44, Mrs. Cragg.

At Oving, Miss Cobden.

HAMPSHIRE.

On opening a vault in the middle aisle of the west transept of Winchester cathedral, a stone coffin was discovered immediately under the surface of the pavement, supposed to contain the remains of a prelate or a mitred abbot. A ring of pure gold, with an amethyst, about the size and shape of a turkey's eye, set therein, and part of a crosier, much decayed, were found in the coffin; but few vestiges of the body remained. The crook and ferrule of the crosier were of metal, and the shaft of wood, quite plain.

A most extraordinary prosecution has, it is said, been commenced against John Huntley, of Berkley, in Hampshire, for having maimed his own son, by cutting off his finger, for the purpose of rendering him unfit for the army, into which the young man had enlisted!

The Lords of the Admiralty have visited Portsmouth; and, as the result, the mast-house is to be removed and enlarged, and officers' houses erected on the present spot.

Messrs. Rennie and Whitby have been surveying Portsmouth Harbour, with a view to the removal of the mud-banks, and to increase the ingress of water each tide.

Married.] At Newport, Mr. Hubbard to Miss Brown.

Mr. T. Brine, of Portsea, to Miss Sarah Walker.

At Gosport, Lieut. Maxwell, to Miss Willey.

At Southampton, Mr. E. Cushen, to Mrs. Gillman.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Fiatt, regretted by all classes.—Mrs. Andrews.—Mrs. Hooper.

At Haslar, Lieut. John Marston.

In an apoplectic fit, the Rev. John Forbes, rector of South Warnborough, Hants, and formerly fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, and vicar of Kirtlington. M.A. Jan. 15, 1767; B.D. April 24, 1792; D.D. April 30, 1793.

At Alton, Mr. Robt. Trimmer, attorney at law.

At Ryde, Mr. Geo. Hatfield.—64, Mr. Samuel Stephens.

At Twyford, the Rev. Mr. Stretch, master of a respectable seminary of education, and author of several popular works.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. George Augustus Biedermann, of Burton Cottage, near Malmesbury, to Helen, eldest daughter of William Price, esq. of Gloucester.

At Salisbury, R. Oakley, esq. of Wimborne Minster, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mrs. Moss.

At Overton, Mr. Dark, of Eddington, to Miss Sarah Neale.

At Longbridge Deverell, Mr. William Pearce, to Miss Sarah Sturgis.

Mr. Robert Hail, of South Shields, to Miss Judith Gough, daughter of the Rev. J. G. of Chippenham.

George Monkland, esq. Capt. in the Wiltshire militia, to Catherine, eldest daughter of John Myers, esq. of Wavertree.

Died.] At Malmesbury, 32, Mr. Thomas Stronge, sincerely regretted.

At Nurstead, Mrs. Hayter, formerly of Great Durnford, near Salisbury.

At Westbury, Mr. M. Vine, late steward to the Earl of Abingdon.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Mayor and Magistrates of the City of Bath, for the purpose of giving increased effect to their late resolution of "suspending, for the present, the power vested in them of setting the weekly Assize and and Price of Bread," have given notice to the bakers residing in Bath, as well as those in the vicinity, that part of the public Market House will be open every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, for the sale of bread; and, in order to promote a due competition in the trade, for the benefit of the public, the standings on such days will be free of any toll or charge whatever. The object, says Mr. Meyler in the Bath Herald, has been attained to the full expectation—good bread having been sold there, throughout this week, at the reduced price of 12½d. the quartern loaf. In the market there is no rent or tax to be paid out of the profits—no credit given—no bad debts, which form a woe-ful *per contra* on the leaves of the baker's ledger; and no wages to pay to servants of dubious fidelity, for carrying round the bread.

DR. GIBBES, of Bath, has published in the last number of that invaluable professional work, *the Medical and Physical Journal*, the following particulars of the Melksham chalybeate and saline aperient spa, situated near the Great London Road, about half a mile from the Town of Melksham, and twelve miles from Bath. The spring rises in a field near Melksham, from nearly the top of a mound of earth, which was formed about fifty years ago of the materials which had been dug out in sinking a shaft for the purpose of seeking for coal. Salts, both earthy and saline, with sulphuric acid, are contained in this water; for a precipitation ensues on the addition of

of muriate of barytes and the oxalate of ammonia. A prodigious precipitation takes place on the addition of the nitrates of mercury, and of silver; therefore the water contains a large proportion of muriatic salts, the principal of which is the muriate of soda, or common salt. The crystallization of an immense number of cubes, when examined in the microscope, shows this fact, and points out a resemblance between this water and that of Leamington.

Married.] At Bath, Woolley Leigh Spencer, esq. to Alicia Anne, daughter of Rob. McClintock, esq. of Dunmore.—Archibald Paull, esq. of St. Christopher's, to Miss Eliza Herbert, of Bath-Hampton.—Wm. Henry Byam, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Alicia, sister of Capt. Wyke, of Bath.

At Raby, esq. to Miss Smith, of Somerset-place.

Mr. Samuel Crater, of Chard, to Dorothy, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Stephens, vicar of Chardstock.

At the Abbey-church, the Rev. Wm. Harris Merch, of Frome, to Eleanor Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Griffith, of Wivelcombe.

At Bridgewater, Mr. John Murles, of the Seven Stars Inn, to Miss Joanna Leaker.

At Yeovil, Mr. Coleman, artist, to Miss Mary Cayme, youngest daughter of Mr. James C.

At Evershot, Mr. Samuel Johnson, of Martock, to Miss Jane Pitcher.

At Rampisham, Mr. Wm. Soper, to Miss Elizabeth Hembury.

Mr. Prankard Taunar, of Bristol, to Miss Kitching, of Milton, near Wells.

At Sherborne, William Millard, esq. of Weston Grove, near Bath, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Joseph Safford, esq. of Kingsdown.

James Balfe, esq. of Drumcondra, county of Meath, and Lieut. in the Meath militia, to Miss Mary Sutherland, daughter of James S. esq. of Bath.

Died.] At Bath, in Caroline-buildings, John Powell, esq. aged 75.—Miss Hunt, of Kensington-buildings.—Mrs. Spry, wife of Mr. S. surgeon. of Silvertown.—Mr. Arthur Broom, of this city.—Mr. George Pippet, of Gay's-place, Walcot, late of Croscombe.—38, Clementina, wife of Rich. Perry Ogilvie, esq.—In Park-street, Mrs. Lee, aged 93.—The Rev. Mr. Pattinson, formerly head-master of Stourbridge school. As he was riding on horseback, his horse took fright at a load of furze, at the half-way house between Worcester and Kidderminster, and he was unfortunately thrown and died almost instantly.—Mrs. Watkins, wife of Mr. W. trunk-maker, in Cheap-street.—Mr. Richard Codrington, cork-cutter, of Stall-street.—In Green-

street, Mrs. Owens, relict of Mr. O. formerly a brewer.—63, The Rev. Harry Downing, vicar of Wivelcombe.—In Broad-street, 63, Mrs. Mary Errington.—Miss Terry, sister of Mr. T. hosier, Abbey-street.

At Bridgewater, 83, Mr. Hugh Hurford.

At Taunton, 91, Mrs. Franklin, relict of the late Mr. Matthew F.—80, Mr. Wm. Braley.—Miss Martha Buze.—Mrs. Wyat.—Mr. Staddon, of Stogursey; in returning from Bridgewater market, he was thrown from his horse, and killed on the spot.

At Wellington, Mr. Bridge, surgeon, who long sustained the character of a humane and skilful practitioner.

Near Chard, George Waltar, esq.

At Warminster, of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Vinen, widow of Mr. Jas. V. collector of excise in Bath.

At Wells, Thomas Fuller, esq. banker.

At Bathford, 73, Mrs. Philippa Elliot Holder, mother of John Hooper Holder, of Cerney-house, Cirencester.

At East Harptry, Mary, wife of Charles Ozen, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Application is to be made to Parliament, for a bill for making and maintaining a bridge, from the Ferry House of Wyke Regis, across the arm of the sea, to the opposite shore, in Portland.

Application is likewise to be made to Parliament, for a bill for constructing a pier or break-water, and for forming a harbour in Portland Roads, for the reception, shelter, and security of ships of the line, and other vessels, by erecting the said pier from the north-east end of Portland Island; and for making an inclined plane or rail-way, for the passage of carriages to the pier along the north-east and eastern side of the island.

How difficult it is to beat down vulgar errors! How impossible to convince the GREAT and small vulgar, that the age of ghosts has passed away; that Bonaparte is not the devil; that many things which they see in print are not true; that witches no longer have power; that there was no intelligible public ground for commencing the present war; and, in fine, that there was but *one* Queen Anne's farthing coined! Hence we have an advertisement in *Cuttwell's Sherborne Journal*, from a Mrs. Jane Dyght, of Ilton, to announce that she is possessed of the long sought Queen Anne's farthing, for which she has been offered a considerable sum, but expects a competition of purchasers! We fear we may spoil her market, when we state, that on a former enquiry on this foolish subject, it appeared that at least a score of persons were possessed of this *unique* coin in different parts of the kingdom.

Married.] Mr. Samuel Crater, of Chard, to Dorothy, daughter of the late Rev. Rob. Stephens, vicar of Chardstock.

At Great Canford, Mr. E. Barrett, silver-smith, of Christchurch, to Miss Conway, of Longfleet, near Poole.

At Blandford, Mr. S. Towsey, to Miss Hughes.

At Isle-Brewers, Mr. Angel Dameon, of Seaborough, near Crewkerne, to Frances, eldest daughter of Joseph Taylor, esq. of Isle-Brewers.

Mr. Isaac Bindon, to Miss C. Hibberd.

Died.] At Lyme, Miss Bradstock, daughter of the Rev. R. B.—Mrs. Parsons, wife of Mr. P. attorney, Bridgwater.

At Dorchester, 70, Mrs. Friend, relict of the late — F. esq.

Anne Jane, youngest child of the late Henry Redhead Yorke, esq.

Mary, the wife of Charles Ozen, esq. of East Harptrey.

Mrs. Spry, wife of Mr. S. surgeon, of Silverton.

At Crancorn, Mr. James Gutheridge, linen-draper.

At Marnhull, Mr. Isaac Cole.

Mrs. Symonds, wife of Mr. W. S. jun. of Blandford.

At Seavington St. Mary, Mr. Thomas Naish; as a practical farmer very few were his equal, and his loss will be severely felt by the poor of the parishes of Seavington and Shepton Beauchamp.

DEVONSHIRE.

According to the report of Mr. S. Barnes, the able surgeon of the West of England Eye Infirmary, the following appears to be the benefits which have resulted from this excellent institution:

Total number of patients admitted since the opening of the charity	2595
Total number of patients discharged, cured of blindness from cataracts, and of blindness from closed pupils	143
Total number of patients discharged cured since the opening of the charity	2185

It is said the Plymouth Breakwater has already a visible effect on the swell in Plymouth Sound.

Married.] Rev. P. M. Osborne, to Miss M. Shore, both of Exeter.

The Rev. Thomas Grinfield, jun. of Bristol, to the eldest daughter of John Foster Barham, esq. M. P. for Stockbridge.

At Sidmouth, Mr. T. Newbery, surgeon, to Miss Bartlett.

Died.] At Exeter, 82, Mrs. Hall, relict of the late Rev. Joseph Hall, vicar of Salcombe.—Mr. Robert Hake.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Sanford, widow.—Mrs. Smale.

In consequence of a severe wound, received in the battle of the 31st of August before St. Sebastian's, Lient. George Follett, of the 43d light regiment, eldest son of B. Follett, esq. of Topsham. On the

30th of August he landed in Spain; and on the following day, whilst the detachment were on their march to join the light division, they heard the distant firing of battle in the quarter to which they were proceeding. This animated them to push forward and partake in it; and exertions of the most extraordinary kind were made by the officers for the purpose. At length they succeeded, and joined the 4th division of the army, then engaged with the enemy, not being able to reach their own; and in the battle he received a mortal wound, which on the following day terminated his short and eventful career at the early age of 18 years. The officers of his regiment with whom he served will long hold in their remembrance the truth of the character given of him by the commanding officer of the detachment, "that had his life been prolonged, he would have been an ornament to his profession, an example for youth, and the pride of his family." The affliction into which his sudden and premature loss has plunged his family will be long and deeply felt, and will best speak his private worth; for he was all a parent could hope for or desire in a child.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Launceston, Bethnal Hutchings, esq. of Moorwinstow, to Mrs. Margaret Thomas.

At Truro, Mr. Martin, of St. Columb, to Miss Giddy.

Died.] The Rev. John Lewis, vicar of Luxullian.

At Falmouth, Mrs. Fortescue, late Mrs. Langdon, druggist.

WALES.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynne has followed the glorious example of Francis, Duke of Bedford, and established an annual agricultural festival at his magnificent seat at Wymstay. We have not room to detail the interesting proceedings, which had for their object to recommend every species of improvement in machinery, cultivation, and stock, and which cannot fail to be attended by the happiest effects in a district where the practice of agriculture is a century behind the rest of the kingdom. Nearly 600 visitors, including eight peers, were sumptuously entertained in the great hall of that noble mansion, which has long been considered as one of the wonders of Wales, and the reputation of which for hospitality is so well maintained by the present worthy and truly patriotic baronet.

Married.] The Rev. Daniel Williams, of Frengech, to Miss B. Vaughan, of Llanfyllin.

The Rev. David Williams, of Ystradmeiring, to Miss Morris, of Blaennant.

Arthur Raby, esq. of Llanaly, to Miss H. J. Smith.

Died.] At Lampeter, Mrs. J. N. A. Williams, wife of the vicar.

At Abergwilly, 103, Mr. R. Allen, of the White Horn.

78, The Rev. Tho. Davis, 48 years minister of the independent congregation.

At Penybont, 67, Thomas Jones, esq.

At Aberystwith, James Shepherd, esq. of Rheola.

SCOTLAND.

On the 15th of August, the prisoners in the depot of Perth, celebrated the birthday of the Emperor of France, and a balloon having been prepared by Mr. Cuyper, from Ghent, with much skill and industry, a number of persons assembled to witness its ascension. At night all the prisons were brilliantly illuminated, and in some of the windows were transparencies, which had a fine effect, and were executed with much taste.

Portglasgow, nineteen miles from Glasgow, beautifully situated among gardens, on the banks of the Clyde, has an excellent harbour, into which the largest ship in the navy could sail, and where, on the 20th of August, forty large West Indiamen were

lying, besides smaller vessels. It has a very fine dry dock; four ship-building yards; a rope work; a sail-cloth manufactory, the yarn for which is spun by means of one of Watt and Bolton's great steam engines, and many other public works. It contains seven thousand inhabitants, has very fine water, and is considered uncommonly healthy.

IRELAND.

At Adare, in the county of Limerick, on the 10th of September, at nine in the morning, a shower of stones fell from a thunder-cloud, extending about a mile and a half, with a sound like the discharge of artillery, followed by a noise resembling the rolling of drums. The day was heavy and hot; there were several loud explosions, which continued about ten minutes; no lightning was seen. Several of the stones weigh from one to four pounds: they are black outside, extremely heavy, and much burnt; when broken they are of an even dingy grey.—(We should be glad to receive a more particular account.)

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the Practice of a Physician, in Westminster; from the 25th of September to the 25th of October, 1813.

R HEUMATISMUS.....	10	Cephalalgia	3
Febris.....	2	Lumbago	3
Scarlatina Anginosa	3	Colica	2
Scarlatina Maligna	2	Gastrodynia ..	4
Cynanche Tonsillaris	2	Vomitus	2
Cynanche Laryngea	1	Dyspepsia.....	6
Phrenitis	2	Diarrhœa	3
Peripneumonia	1	Dysure	2
Pertussis	4	Erythema Nodosum	1
Tussis et Dyspnœa	12	Erysipelas	1
Catarrhus	3	Lichen Simplex	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5	Porrigo.....	2
Marasmus	2	Menorrhagia	2
Hæmoptoe	1	Amenorrhœa	4
Hæmatemesis	2	Morbi Infantiles	2
Asthénia	7		

Within the last thirty days a very large quantity of rain has fallen; the weather has been changeable and cold, with gales of wind, and some lightning.

The effect of this on the human frame has manifested itself. Rheumatism has affected many individuals in its severest forms; but the chronic state has been the most frequent. Pulmonary complaints have increased. Scarlet fever and hooping cough are spreading. One of the cases of scarlatina, an infant, that was insensible and could not swallow at the time of my visit, died very shortly afterwards. The father of the child, and its brother, in about a week became affected with the complaint. The former did not suffer much; but in the son, the disorder, almost from the first, assumed a malignant character. Bark, the mineral acids, and laudanum, as the symptoms demanded, had a marked good effect; for, in the commencement of the complaint, an opposite plan was pursued, and the beneficial consequence of changing the treatment was presently obvious. This was also the case in an adult affected with inflammatory sore-throat; as it changed in character for the worse, a more stimulating cordial plan, with a mineral acid, succeeded. In these instances I place more reliance upon the acid than the bark.

The cases of phrenitis hardly come under that head, but Sauvages has enumerated a species of phrenitis '*sine pyrexia cum inflammatione cerebri et meningum.*' The subjects were twins, boys, aged five years; they were affected with debility and constant delirium, without any fever or other morbid appearance. Their mother had just died of a lingering complaint, towards the conclusion of which she had been delirious: the family supposed the children were affected with a similar complaint. They both recovered.

In all these cases, and in some others in the present list, which I cannot now enlarge upon, it appeared to me that the weather had considerable influence. Damp combined with cold, has a decidedly depressing effect upon the vital power. In a state of high health, this cause of disease is resisted; the animal heat is generated as rapidly as the occasion demands; the arterial circulation is not impeded, and consequently the perspiration is not checked. Where, again, the action of the heart and arteries is in excess, whether from accession of fever, or the temporary excitement of stimulation, the application of cold and wet is beneficial, by abstracting the undue augmentation of heat, and reducing the circulation to its natural standard. Applied in a state of body below the healthy condition, these agents produce pulmonic disease, rheumatism, sore-throat, &c. and, by depressing the vital power, dispose some diseases to assume a malignant character.

It is generally supposed that heat has this effect, and that fevers, for instance, have a worse type in hot weather than in cold. This may be true, without involving a paradox. Whatever greatly excites the nervous and sanguineous systems, ultimately exhausts and debilitates: this is the case with heat; but its consequences may be prevented by cold and moisture. The practical application of this principle is finely demonstrated in the present simple and improved mode of treating fevers.

Although cold and damp, combined together, produce a depressing effect upon the system; cold alone, at least as it appears in our climate, is invigorating, and even stimulating. Thus, in frosty weather, we see the whole frame robust, the heart and arteries acting with vigour, and all the functions proceeding well, yielding a pleasant and grateful feeling, and we are conscious of a pleasurable state of existence. The frost breaks up, and the thaw is followed with an epidemic catarrhal fever.

Craven-street, Oct. 26, 1813.

S. FOTHERGILL.

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY.

MR. BRANDE, the ingenious successor of Sir Humphrey Davy in the chemical chair at the Royal Institution, has read before the Royal Society a second paper on the state in which alcohol, or pure ardent spirit, exists in fermented liquors. It has been usually supposed that alcohol was a product of the process of distillation, and the experiments of Mr. B. have been instituted with a view to ascertain the correctness or incorrectness of this opinion. He had previously concluded that any new arrangement of the ultimate elements of wine, which could occasion the formation of alcohol, would constantly be attended with other marks of decomposition, and that carbon would be deposited, or carbonic acid evolved; neither of which circumstances does actually take place. He has succeeded in shewing that alcohol may be separated from wine without the intervention of heat, and that the same proportion may be thus procured as that yielded by distillation. His plan is as follows. He first separates the colouring matter and the acid of the wine, by means of a concentrated solution of subacetate of lead, and then, by sub-carbonate of potash, he finally disengages from it the alcohol. He answers the assertion, that a mixture of alcohol and water, in the same proportion in which it exists in wine, is much more intoxicating than the same quantity of wine itself, by proving that the union is incomplete: and he states also, that the acid and extractive matter, blunt very much the real strength of the wine. Mr. B. therefore, again concludes, that the whole quantity of alcohol which is found after distillation, had actually pre-existed in the fermented liquor operated on.

Mr. Gay-Lussac has now demonstrated that there are only three different oxides of iron which are perfectly distinct from each other; and that the various colours which some of them assume arise from their different states of aggregation. The first oxide, which is white, and which is obtained whenever iron decomposes water by means of an acid, the acid not furnishing the oxygen by being itself also decomposed, consists of 100 parts of iron, and 23 of oxygen. The second oxide, which is produced by burning iron in oxygen, or in atmospheric air, at a very elevated temperature, or where water is decomposed by iron without the auxiliary presence of an acid, contains 33 per cent. of oxygen. This second oxide, when in a mass, is of a blackish grey colour, and when precipitated, is of a deep brown, but when very minutely divided, it is green. It is also very magnetic. The third, the red oxide, is composed of 100 parts of iron and 42 parts of oxygen. In a natural state the white oxide does not exist, except in combination with carbonic acid.

The celebrated hypothesis of Sir Humphry Davy, which assures that muriatic acid is a compound of chlorine and hydrogen, and not a compound, as has hitherto been supposed, of oxygen and some unknown base, is still unsanctioned by the opinions of many of our first chemists. Among these, Professor Berzelius, of Stockholm, says, although it is difficult, experimentally, to demonstrate the incorrectness of Sir Humphry's hypothesis, that, according to the very luminous doctrine of definite proportions, which was first given to the chemical world some years ago, by the celebrated Mr. Dalton, of Manchester, and of the truth of which Sir Humphry himself, with every other

other scientific chemist, entertains no doubt, there are many combinations of muriatic acid which, if explained according to Davy's hypothesis, are quite inconsistent with well-ascertained chemical proportions. At any rate he at least thinks that all the facts at present known concerning muriatic acid and its combinations, may be equally well explained upon our old opinions.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

AS far as regards the interests of the outports and the nation at large, the following were the resolutions passed during the last sessions respecting the affairs of the East India Company.

Resolved, That it is expedient that all the privileges, authorities, and immunities, granted to the united company of merchants trading to the East Indies, by virtue of any act or acts of parliament now in force, and all rules, regulations, and clauses affecting the same, shall continue and be in force for a further term of twenty years; except as far as the same may herein-after be modified and repealed.

Resolved, That the existing restraints respecting the commercial intercourse with China shall be continued, and that the exclusive trade in tea shall be preserved to the said company during the period aforesaid.

Resolved, That, subject to the provisions contained in the preceding resolution, it shall be lawful for any of his majesty's subjects to export any goods, wares, or merchandize, which can now or may hereafter be legally exported, from any port in the united kingdom to any port within the limits of the charter of the said company, as herein-after provided; and that all ships navigated according to law, proceeding from any port within the limits of the company's charter, and being provided with regular manifests from the last port of clearance, shall respectively be permitted to import any goods, wares, or merchandize, the product and manufacture of any countries within the said limits, into any ports in the united kingdom which may be provided with warehouses, together with wet docks or basins, or such other securities as shall, in the judgment of the commissioners of the treasury in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, be fit and proper for the deposit and safe custody of all such goods, wares, and merchandize, as well as for the collection of all duties payable thereon, and shall have been so declared by the orders of his majesty in council in Great Britain, or by the order of the lord lieutenant in council in Ireland: provided always, that copies of all such orders in council shall be laid before both houses of parliament in the session next ensuing.

Provided also, That no ship or vessel of less than 350 tons, registered measurement, shall be permitted to clear out from any port in the united kingdom, for any port or place within the limits aforesaid, or be admitted to entry in any port of the united kingdom from any place within those limits.

Provided also, That no ship or vessel shall proceed to any place within the limits of the company's charter, without a licence to be granted for that purpose; and that no ship or vessel clearing out from any port within the united kingdom, shall proceed to any port or place within the limits of the company's charter, and under the government of the said company, except to one of their principal settlements of Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales's Island; and that every ship so proceeding shall be furnished with a licence for that purpose from the court of directors.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any ship or vessel from proceeding to any place upon the continent of Asia, between the River Indus, and the nearest point to Prince of Wales's Island, and not one of the principal settlements under the especial authority of the commissioners for the affairs of India: but that all applications for licences to proceed to any such place shall be made to the court of directors, who, unless they shall have thought fit to grant the same, shall, within fourteen days from the date thereof, transmit the same to the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, with any representation which the said court may think proper to make upon the subject of such application; and that the said court, if directed so to do by the commissioners for India, shall issue their licence or licences accordingly.

Provided also, That no ship or vessel clearing out from any port within the united kingdom, shall proceed to any port or place within the limits of the charter of the said company, and not being upon the continent of Asia, between the River Indus and the nearest point to Prince of Wales's Island, without a licence from the commissioners for the affairs of India: and that the said commissioners shall from time to time make known the rules and regulations under which such licences shall be granted; and that in any case of such licence being granted otherwise than under such rules and regulations, the special circumstances under which such licence shall have been granted shall be recorded in the books of the office of the said commissioners.

Provided also, That no ship shall be permitted to clear out from any port of the united kingdom for India, unless attested lists in duplicate shall have been delivered to the principal officer of the customs at the port of clearance, specifying the number and description of all persons embarked on-board of the said ship, and all arms laden therein; and that

that all persons proceeding upon such ships, shall upon their arrival in India, be subject to all the existing regulations of the local governments, and to all other rules and regulations that may hereafter be established, with regard to the European subjects of his majesty resident in India.

Provided also, That upon any application made to the court of directors, by or on behalf of any person desirous of proceeding to India, the court of directors (unless they shall think fit to grant a licence for that purpose) shall transmit every such application, within the term of one month from the delivery thereof, to the commissioners for the affairs of India; who, if they shall see no objection thereto, may, and they are hereby authorized to direct, that such person or persons should, at the special charge of him or them, be permitted to proceed to India; and that any such person or persons so desiring to proceed, shall be furnished with a certificate by the court of directors, according to such form as shall be prescribed by the said commissioners, signifying that such person or persons have so proceeded with the cognizance and under the sanction of the said court of directors; and that all such certificates shall be considered by the governments in India as entitling such persons, while they shall properly conduct themselves, to countenance and protection in their several pursuits; subject to all such provisions and restrictions as now are in force, or may hereafter be judged necessary with regard to persons residing in India; provided always, that the said court shall be at liberty to offer such representations to the said commissioners, respecting persons so applying for permission to reside in India, as they may at any time think proper.

Provided also, That no such ship which shall have proceeded as aforesaid, shall be admitted to entry in any port of the united kingdom, without a regular manifest, duly certified, according to such regulations as may hereafter be enacted.

Provided also, That no article manufactured of silk, hair, or cotton wool, or any mixture thereof, shall be entered or taken out of any warehouse, except for exportation, unless the same shall have been brought into the port of London, and deposited in the warehouses of the said united company; and that all such articles shall by them be exposed to public sale by auction, in order to ascertain the duties payable thereupon; and in all other ports, as well as the port of London, such articles, when entered and taken out for exportation, shall be charged according to their value, under the regulations legally applicable in other cases to duties payable *ad valorem*.

Provided also, That on the return of every ship from India, lists of her crew, specifying the number and description of all persons embarked on-board the said ship, and all arms laden therein, shall be delivered to an officer of the customs at the first port at which she shall arrive, and shall be by him transmitted to the court of directors, according to and subject to such provisions as may be made with a view to the discovery of any British subject who may have gone to or remained in India contrary to law.

During the two last months the arrivals of a prodigious fleet from the Baltic, and of fleets from other parts of the world, have increased the entries inward beyond any example within an equal period.

And the opening of several new markets by the changeable events of the war, to Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Russia, and Poland, has enabled certain of the merchants to give orders for manufactures; and so to prove to the manufacturing districts the beneficial effects which would result to them from a GENERAL PEACE. We wish to see prosperity restored through the ascendancy of JUSTICE, as the only means of securing its permanency; but it affords us pleasure to be able to quote, as a proof of temporary benefits, the following passage from the *Manchester Gazette*. "On Tuesday last, our market displayed a degree of briskness that we have not been wont to see for some time past. Calicoes, we are told, rose considerably, and they were much in demand. The prices of weaving, we rejoice to hear, have also risen, and the poor man's heart is made glad:—this pleasing change, with that of a reduction in the price of the staff of life, must be grateful to every feeling mind.—But this truly pleasing intelligence, we feel additional satisfaction in stating, is not confined to Manchester. In the neighbourhood of Stockport, Wigan, Bolton, &c. calicoes are in great demand, and fustian cords have advanced from 5s. to 6s. per cent. The woollen market also feels the exhilarating effects of the glorious change, and the trade at Huddersfield, Leeds, and Wakefield, is once more alive."

On the subject of the Yorkshire clothing trade, we have the respectable authority of the *Leeds Mercury*, that "the trade is remarkably brisk—for army clothing, that is, for broad cloths, at from three shillings to four and sixpence per yard! which swells amazingly the annual returns at Pontefract, and the sale of which is a source of as much profit to the country as the sale of two sixpences for a shilling is to a shop-keeper. That there is a good home trade and a brisk trade to the British colonies will also be admitted; and these demands in some degree compensate for the loss of the former outlets; but that the trade with the subjects of other governments, formerly so beneficial both to our merchants individually, and to the country collectively, is extremely diminished, cannot be denied except by ignorance and prejudice."

Prices of Merchandize, Oct. 28.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Coffee, West India ordinary	2	6	0	to	3	5	0	per cwt.
—, — fine	4	16	0	to	5	12	0	ditto.
—, Mocha	7	10	0	—	3	0	0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common	0	1	9	—	0	1	10½	per lb.
—, Demerara	0	2	0	—	0	2	2	ditto.
Flax, Riga	5	5	0	—	5	8	0	per ton.
Gold, in bars	5	9	0	—	0	0	0	per oz.
Hops, new, Packets	5	12	0	—	12	0	0	per cwt.
—, —, Bags	5	12	0	—	10	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	14	10	0	—	15	0	0	per ton.
—, —, Pegs	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, sailad	5	10	0	—	4	10	0	per half chest.
—, Gallipoli	5	10	0	—	5	12	0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2	13	0	—	2	14	0	per cwt.
—, Italian, fine	3	12	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Silk, China	1	5	0	—	1	11	0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skin	0	16	0	—	1	2	0	ditto.
Silver, in bars	0	6	11	—	0	0	0	per oz.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	4	6	0	—	4	7	0	per cwt.
—, —, fine	4	13	0	—	4	15	0	ditto.
—, East India	4	4	0	—	4	15	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	6	9	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	11	0	—	0	11	6	per lb.
—, Cloves	0	11	0	—	0	12	0	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	12	0	—	1	0	0	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	10½	—	0	0	0	ditto.
—, —, white	0	2	1	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tallow, town melted	4	19	6	—	0	0	0	per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow	4	9	0	—	4	10	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	5	—	0	2	8	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	5	5	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; Commercial Dock shares fetch 150L.—East India ditto, 61l. per cent.—and West India ditto, 145l.—The Grand Junction CANAL shares fetch 210l.—The Grand Surry, 90l. per share.—And the Leicester Union, 105l.—The East London WATER-WORKS, 61l.—The Grand Junction, 57l.—And the West Middlesex, 37l.—The Albion INSURANCE OFFICE shares fetch 45l.—The Globe 103l.—And the Imperial 42l.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 28th were 57½, 5 Cent Navy 38½, omnium 6½ prem.

BOTANICAL REPORT.

THERE has been so little of novelty in the botanical world for some months past, that we have met with nothing sufficiently interesting to rouse us from our lethargy; and we have suffered the usual period to pass over again and again without furnishing a report on the subject.

The BOTANICAL MAGAZINE has indeed continued to be regularly published, and many very curious plants have been there described and figured; English Botany too has eked out its dribblets; but this long-beaten track we have not felt disposed to tread over, expecting some inducement to deviate into a more interesting path.

At length a new work has appeared, which, for its importance and more especially for the excellency of its execution, deserves to be particularly noticed; we shall offer no apology for making it the subject of the present report. It is entitled

FERDINANDI BAUER *illustrationes Florae Novae-Hollandiae sive icones generum quae in Prodromo Florae Novae-Hollandiae et Insulae Van-Diemen, descripsit Robertus Brown.* This work is intended to consist of figures of all the genera described by Mr. Brown, in his *Flora Novae-Hollandiae*; of which, as yet, only a part of the *Prodromus* has been made public. In general one species only in each genus will be figured, except when the genus shall consist of several species, divided by the author into two or more natural sections, the different habit or structure of which may require illustration, when the necessary examples will be given. No letter-press will accompany the plates, but with the first number is given a general table, to which the letters, figures, and marks on each plate refer. Thus, by always preserving the same characters to denote similar parts, one general table of explanation serves for the whole; a mode which is attended with this further advantage, that any person studying the genera from these plates will soon acquire a prima-

a *prima-facie* knowledge of all the characters, and will no longer find it necessary to refer to any explanation.

Description is supposed to be rendered unnecessary, by the reference, always engraved on the plate, to Mr. Brown's work, where it is to be expected that every necessary information will be found. At present however a part only of the *Prodromus Floræ Novæ-Hollandiæ* is published; but it is to be hoped that the remainder will not be much longer withheld from the botanical world. When the larger work, of which this may be considered as the herald, shall appear, more ample details may be expected. But should no more than the *Prodromus* ever see the light, when this shall be completed the botanical reader will not much feel the want of a more copious history.

But, to return to the ILLUSTRATIONS. The drawings, we are informed in the Preface, have been, for the most part, made from the living plants in their native soil; for Mr. Bauer and Mr. Brown both accompanied Captain Flinders on his voyage round the Coasts of New-Holland, in the years 1802, 3, 4, and 5. For some of the genera, not detected in this voyage, Mr. Bauer is indebted to the collection of drawings made under the direction of Sir Joseph Banks, during Captain Cook's first voyage round the world; and some few will necessarily be taken from dried specimens, preserved in the herbarium of this botanist, or in that of Mr. Brown.

The first number consists of the five following articles:

1. *JOHNSONIA lupulina*. Brown Prod. page 287.
2. *PTEROSTYLIS grandiflora*. Ibid, page 327.
3. *BANKSIA coccinea*. Ibid, page 394.
4. *CHLOANTHES stæchialis*. Ibid, page 514.
5. *STYLIDIUM violaceum*. Ibid, page 569.

The drawings are executed in the first style. The whole plant, or such portion of it as the size of a large folio plate will admit of, is represented of the natural size, and dissections of the parts of fructification, in almost every point of view, are added. Many will, we apprehend, think that these have been multiplied even beyond what is necessary. But when it is recollected that Mr. Bauer is not only a draughtsman of the very first order, but is likewise an excellent botanist; and that these dissections are made, the drawings taken, and the engravings executed by the same hand; the botanical student will feel very grateful for the pains that have been taken to display the minute organs of fructification in such a conspicuous manner, that the structure of the different genera may perhaps be better studied from these representations, than from the plants themselves; for very few persons are capable of making such dissections, and adapting them to the microscope, so as to display the various parts in so lucid a manner; and to those that can, the value of the time spent in such enquiries, will be no mean consideration.

Certain persons who value these things more as pictures than as illustrations of the science of botany, may probably consider the plate as too crowded, from the number of these dissections; and we are not sure but that our artist would have acted more wisely, that is, more consonant to his own interest, had he put these dissections into a separate plate, by which means the beautiful representations of the plant would have stood distinct and unincumbered.

We hope that Mr. Bauer will meet with due encouragement to proceed with his illustrations, which, when completed, will, in our opinion, out rival the most celebrated botanical works, that are now carrying on upon the continent. The circumstances of the times, it must be allowed, are not very favorable to the prosecution of works of this nature; yet it would be a disgrace to the nation, if this excellent artist should not be able to proceed for want of encouragement, whilst, under similar difficulties, not one only, but several, more expensive works are carrying on at the same time in Paris; none of which, however, in faithfulness of representation and accuracy of dissection, can vie with the one which we are now recommending. The price of the number coloured is one guinea and a half, and only five shillings plain. These prices seem a little disproportionate, but the coloured copies may really be considered as cheap, when the high style in which they are finished, hardly exceeded by the drawings themselves, is taken into the account.

They are dissected, drawn, and engraved, by the same hand, a circumstance of great moment to insure faithful imitation; the colouring of the present number is executed in so masterly a manner, that we cannot but suspect that Mr. Bauer himself has at least put a finishing hand to them.

The fourth and fifth volume of the *Hortus Kewensis*, which finishes the work, have been some time printed; we fear the publication is delayed by Mr. Aiton's indisposition.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late drought having been succeeded by moderate showers, it is not easy to conceive more favourable season than the present has been, for getting in the wheat seed, and the quantity sown throughout the island, it is affirmed, will be great beyond all former example. Open weather continuing, this business, although commenced late, will soon be finished.

finished, excepting upon the heavy lands insufficiently worked, or mortared by the rain. The few early young wheats appear healthy and thickly planted. Carting beans will finish with the month; the crop is universally large, as is that of clover seed, and the sample likely to be bright and heavy. A considerable sprinkling of smut has been found among the wheat, in some parts, beyond any thing which has lately appeared, whilst others are entirely free from it; but there has been found a portion of the grain dry and shrivelled, without either smut or mildew. Turnips, and seed of all kinds, much improved by the showers which have fallen, and the mildness of the season: the demand and price of lean stock enhanced of consequence. The *ruta бага*, or Swedish turnip, increasing in general estimation, and the breadth of it supposed to be greater this year than ever before. A great increase of slugs, grubs, and other insects, generally noticed. Potatoes prove a large crop, the quality excellent, with the exception of those soils upon which the roots were affected by the drought. Many corn-stacks have been heated, and in great danger from premature carrying, perhaps cutting the crops. The price of fine hops is expected to be very high. Long and middle wools in request.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 8d. to 6s.—Mutton 5s. to 6s. 4d.—Veal 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.—Pork 7s. to 8s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 70s. to 91s.—Barley 38s. to 52s.—Oats 24s. to 42s.—The quatern loaf 14½d.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 5s.—Clover ditto 6l. to 7l.—Straw 1l. 13s. to 2l. 2s.—*Middlesex*, Oct. 25.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.

Highest 29.8 Sept. 25 & 26. Wind N.W.
Lowest 28.48 Oct. 2 & 17. Wind W.

Thermometer.

Highest 65°. Oct. 5 & 6. Wind West.
Lowest 32°. — 18 & 19. Wind E.N.E.

Greatest variation in } 66-hundredths of }
24 hours, } an inch. }
This variation occurred between the 17th and 18th inst. On the 16th the mercury stood at 29.00, on the 17th it had fallen to 28.48, and on the following day it risen to 29.14.

Greatest variation in } 10°. }
24 hours, } In the morning of the 4th the mercury was at 46°, and at the same hour on the following day it was at 56°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 5½ inches in depth.

The average height of the barometer for the month is 29.464: this will account for the quantity of rain fallen, which exceeds by much what has fallen for several years past in the month of October. The mean height of the thermometer is 49.6. There have been no considerable changes in the degrees of temperature from day to day. On the 7th we had a violent thunder-storm early in the morning. The proportion of fair and brilliant days to the number of those on which rain fell is 11 to 19. The wind has blown pretty equally from the easterly and westerly points of the compass.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INQUISITOR is informed that the Proclamation of Soult, the Letter of Bernadotte to Napoleon, and the other IMPORTANT state Papers to which he refers, are unblushing forgeries, manufactured for the London papers to pamper the diseased appetite of the Public. This system of falsehood and forgery, practised for purposes of delusion, is not more disgraceful to the moral character of the age, than the eagerness with which falsehood after falsehood, and forgery after forgery, is received and credited.

The Arguments of DEVONIENSIS are unsupported by facts, and unconnected with any assigned or assignable interest of Great Britain. If he will connect some facts with that interest, we will cheerfully print any observations with which he may favour us.

A variety of communications are deferred, partly for want of room, and partly from their coming to hand too late. The Letter from Aberdeen, marked important, was returned to the post-office.

We shall be glad to receive information relative to the state of the manufacturing districts; and also from Officers at the various seats of War.

ERRATA.—In the notice of the steam boat, in our last, for "40l. the daily expense," read "40s."—And in the account of Mr. West's great Picture, in our present Number, for "34 by 16," read "24 by 16 feet."